The Massillon Independent.

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DISAPPOINTS CALIFORNIANS

Roosevelt's Treatment of the Mooted Japanese Question.

THEIR SOLONS DISCUSS IT

Rayner of Maryland Calls Up the Matter in the Senate—Feeling Running High on the Pacific Coast. Hostile Demonstration in the City of Tokyo.

Washington, Dec. 5. — President Roosevelt's discussion of the San Francisco school situation in the message was received with great dissatisfaction by the California delegation in the house. The members of the delegation from that state are unanimous in their declaration that no treaty rights have been violated in excluding Japanese from public schools attended by whites. The suggestion in President Roosevelt's message that naturalization be extended to Japanese is extremely distasteful to the California delegation in the house.

West and South find themselves in sympathy on two propositions. One is the race issue; the other is the suggestion of federal intervention to enforce the terms of the treaty with Japan. It was the suggestion of using all the forces, civil and military, of the United States that touched the spot with the Californians. They had not expected, at so early a stage of the discussion, to have the administration suggest using military power against them.

In the senate Mr. Rayner of Maryland introduced the following resolution on the Japanese question: "Resolved, that in the opinion of the senate, this government has no right to enter into any controversy with any foreign government relative to the public school system of any of the states in the Union; resolved further, that it is the opinion of the senate that there is no provision in the treaty between the United States and the government of Japan that relates in any manner to this subject or in any way interferes with the right of the state of California to conduct and administer its system of public schools in accordance with its own legislation; and resolved further, that it is the duty of the president of the United States to notify the government of Japan and to notify any foreign government with which the question may arise that the public educational institutions of the state are not within the jurisdiction of the United States, and that the United States has no power to regulate or supervise their administration."

Seek South American Fields.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—In confirmation of the report published several days ago that Japan is preparing to enter into competition with the United States in South American trade, word was received from the orient and confirmed by representatives of Japanese steamship lines that steamers will be withdrawn from the San Francisco run and sent to Chile. The general manager of one of the most prominent of these lines, who visited this city in the interests of the line, said that after the completion of modern 12,000-ton steamers building at Kobe they will be placed on the run between this port and Yokohama. That Japan will immediately enter the competition he would not say. It will require almost two years to complete the vessels building, and until that time the America, Hongkong and Nippon will ply their accustomed routes.

Resent Administration's Stand.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—The feeling in San Francisco is high. The city and parts of the state are openly, bitterly and resentfully opposed to the administration's stand in regard to the school question in San Francisco. The people believe the Japs are seeking to find a cause for a quarrel with the United States and have chosen the San Francisco school situation as the bone over which to pick a quarrel and start a war. "If California is to remain one of the United States," declared the commissioner of labor for California, "then it must stop invasion and settle the question. The Japanese are swarming into California at the rate of over 1,000 a month, more arrogant, more chesty than any other people." "The school board of San Francisco never will change its attitude on the school question," declared the superintendent of schools.

Gives Up Baseball.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 5.—Business Manager F. J. Navin of the Detroit American league baseball team received a letter from Pitcher Frank Donohue, tendering his resignation as a member of the club, and announcing that he had purchased a hotel in Philadelphia and will give up baseball.

Renounces Title.

Canon City, Colo., Dec. 5. — Count Von Hochberg, 27, a member of one of the proudest and richest noble families of Germany, filed his declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

BUCKEYE BRIEFS.

Giving Synopsis of Ohio Happenings, Deal in Coal Lands.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 5.—Over $1,000,000 is involved in a coal deal which was closed here. T., E. and A. W. Young disposed of their interests in the Glens Run Coal company of this city to purchasers represented by Michael Gallagher of Mount Pleasant, O. The purchase of the Young interests, it is said, is another step toward the contemplated merger of all east Ohio coal property into about four companies. Gallagher, it is understood, represented the M. A. Hanna company of this city in the purchase. The Glens Run Coal company owns five mines and about 7,000 acres of coal land near Rayland, O.

Buckeyes Sentenced.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Three men, well known in Ohio, were sentenced by Judge Landis in the United States district court to serve a term of one year each in the house of correction for conspiracy to violate the federal laws governing interstate traffic in articles used for immoral purposes. These men sentenced are: Robert D. Bradley, president of the Canton Rubber company of Canton, O.; Edwin Davis, vice president of the Canton Rubber company; William J. Oby, formerly an officer of the rubber company, but recently practicing law in Cleveland.

Refused New Trials.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 5.—The United States circuit court of appeals in session here affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Edward Flickinger versus the United States. Flickinger was indicted and convicted of conspiring with Otto L. Hayes of Galion, O., president of a bank at that place, to wreck the bank. Judge Tayler of the lower court found both Hayes and Flickinger guilty and sentenced them to seven and a half years each in the penitentiary. Both asked for new trials, which were refused by the court below.

Child Burns to Death.

Washington C. H., O., Dec. 5.—Little Charles, 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Crosby, was burned to death at Mrs. Hugh McCoy's, south of town. Its mother stepped to the door to empty a pan of water when the child thrust a small broom into the grate, from which it ignited its outing gown. When the mother returned the child was struggling on the floor, its tongue being burned out and nose burned off. It died in a few hours.

Joe Miller's Death.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 5.—Joseph A. Miller, 45, secretary of the Ohio State Brewers' association and secretary of the Cincinnati brewers' board of trade, died at a hospital of heart failure. Joe Miller was one of the best known figures in the forces of the liquor interests in Ohio. He was at the head of all legislative movements in the interests of the brewers and was chief lobbyist against the $1,000 Aikin tax and local option laws.

Constable Fell Dead.

Gallipolis, O., Dec. 5.—Lorenzo Dow Short, with a penitentiary record, shot and instantly killed Constable M. M. Singer at Proctorville when the officer attempted to arrest him for stealing. Short had threatened him with death, and shot him in the abdomen with a shotgun. Immediately after the affair Short went to the home of his brother with the shotgun with which he did the killing, and barricaded the door and defied arrest.

Son's Life Crushed Out.

Lima, O., Dec. 5.—Missing his 14-year-old son Albert, who had been standing beside him on the platform, Clem Ferguson, a workman at the Pugh stone quarries, fed hundreds of pounds of stone into a 30-foot chute leading to the crusher below, smothering life from the lad, who, unknown to the father, had fallen into the chute.

Foraker For President.

Steubenville, O., Dec. 5.—At a mass meeting of negroes held in the courthouse here a Foraker club was formed to boom the senior senator from Ohio for the presidency in 1908. An endless chain of letters was also started urging the negro voters all over the United States to organize at once for Foraker.

Tenant Cremated.

Bellaire, O., Dec. 5.—An explosion of gas in a room of a three-story tenement house on Union street started a fire which gutted the building. Jacob Greenburg, in whose room the fire started, was literally roasted to death. Other families had narrow escapes. Loss $8,000.

Ten Miners Wounded.

Bluefield, W. Va., Dec. 5.—An explosion in the Pocahontas mines wounded 10 Hungarian miners, one of whom had set off a keg of powder while lighting a cigaret.

Jewish Poet.

Duxbury, Mass., Dec. 5.—Miss Cora Wilburn, well known throughout the Jewish press as a poet, died suddenly at her home in North Duxbury. She was born in Honolulu 75 years ago. Her best known poem was entitled "Israel's Greeting to the World."

Manager of Milwaukees.

Milwaukee, Dec. 5.—President Havenor announced the appointment of Jack Doyle, late of Des Moines, as manager of the Milwaukee team of the American association.

JURORS OUT FIVE HOURS

Return a Verdict of Guilty in the Famous Gillette Case.

MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE

Prisoner Not Visibly Affected When Finding Was Announced in Court. Defendant's Counsel Will Move to Have Verdict Set Aside—Sentence to Be Pronounced Thursday.

Herkimer, N. Y., Dec. 5.—After deliberating for five hours, the jury in the trial of Chester E. Gillette for the murder of his sweetheart, Grace Brown, at Big Moose lake on July 11 last, returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree. The jurors had some difficulty in reaching an agreement, and six ballots were taken before the 12 men agreed. Up to that time the jury had stood 11 for conviction and 1 for acquittal.

Gillette sat motionless as one after another of the jurors arose to their feet and declared that they were united in their decision. When the twelfth man had responded, the stolid indifference or studied composure of the boy was exhibited as never before. Leaning over a nearby table, he drew toward him a bit of white paper and, taking a pencil from his pocket, wrote deliberately this message: 'Father: I am convicted. Chester." This was one of the earliest dispatches carrying the news of Gillette's doom beyond the walls of the courthouse. It went to his father in Denver.

Sentence will be pronounced Thursday morning, to which time court adjourned after the jury had reported. Former Senator Mills, Gillette's counsel, before adjournment announced that when court reconvenes Thursday he would move to have the verdict set aside.

LIVES LOST.

Town In Arizona Reported Swept Away by a Flood.

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 5.—From information received here it is believed that the town of Clifton, Ariz., has been practically washed away. The Copper Queen hotel is said to have been swept away by the flood and at least 50 persons lost their lives. The concentrator dam, which gave way, precipitating the great flood upon the town, was constructed entirely of earth. The dam was carried away two years ago as a result of the swollen streams and a number of persons were drowned.

Accused of Fraud.

New Orleans, Dec. 5. — N. G. Collins, alias Harry Gates, who was arrested in Chicago, is charged with using the mails to defraud. The indictment also implicates J. F. Barrett, who was associated with Collins in Chicago under the firm name of Barrett, Collins & Company. They are alleged to have circulated advertisements promising large returns to persons investing money in the "Co-operative Turf association." The latter concern advertised its intention to use the money so invested to bet on the New Orleans races on "inside information." Sums of $10 to $20 were asked from each investor. The two men are said to have netted $60,000 by their operations.

Former Judge a Suicide.

New Ulm, Minn., Dec. 5.—Judge B. F. Webber, former judge of the district court of Brown and adjacent counties, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn here. He was 74 years of age and had been ill for some time. Judge Webber presided at the trial of Dr. George F. Koch, the dentist, who was charged with the murder of Dr. L. A. Gebhart, business and social rival, a case which became somewhat famous.

Verdict Reversed.

Kansas City, Dec. 5.—Austin Francis, a switchman, found guilty of murder in the first degree in November, 1905, was freed by the supreme court of Missouri, which reversed the verdict of the trial court. Francis was convicted of murdering Winona Newton, his 15-year-old sweetheart. The decision holds that there was only a suspicion of his guilt, and that no motive for the crime was shown.

Coal Trust Case.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 5.—A jury was secured for the trial of S. E. Howell, president of the Omaha Coal Exchange, charged with maintaining an illegal combination in restraint of trade. This is the first of the local "coal trust cases" to come to trial. There are 80 members of the coal exchange, all of whom are under indictment.

An Innocent Diversion.

"Poor woman!" sighed the prison visitor to the convicted murderess. "Does not the thought of your impending doom cause your mind to revert to the days of your innocent childhood? Do you not wish you could be playing again as you did then"—

"Why, yes," replied the poor woman, "I would like to skip the rope."—Philadelphia Press.

SENSATIONAL

Developments in the Alleged Bribery Case at Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Dec. 5.—With the arrest of J. H. Milholland, a civil engineer, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, the issuance of warrants for the arrest of Joseph Flaherty and H. P. Bostaph on the same charge; the grand jury indictment against President C. S. Cameron, charging him with contempt and obstruction of justice, and the postponement until Dec. 17 of the conspiracy hearing of Common Councilman W. A. Martin, the developments in the alleged $70,000 bribery scandal between the officials of the Pittsburg and Tube City railroad and the members of the Pittsburg select and common councils were sensational. Mr. Milholland is the engineer of the Pittsburg and Tube City railroad. President Cameron was indicted by the grand jury for his refusal to testify in Magistrate Brady's court in the conspiracy hearing of Councilman Martin.

MAGOON'S DECREE.

Executive Committee of Liberal Party Meets to Discuss It.

Havana, Dec. 5.—The executive committee of the Liberal party met to discuss the Magoon decree. It adjourned without action for the purpose of awaiting the further development of public opinion. A manifesto praising the decree, prepared by Alfredo Zayas in behalf of the Liberal party, has been withheld. General Carlos Garcia y Velez said he greatly deplored the intimation in the decree that the elections positively would not be held until next December. It was impossible for any political party to endure such protracted suspense, he said, but he trusted that events would justify the provisional government in holding elections before that date.

Massachusetts Elections.

Boston, Dec. 5.—The re-election of eight out of ten chief magistrates and the reduction in the vote favoring the sale of intoxicating liquors were the general features of the municipal elections in 13 of the 33 cities in Massachusetts. While there was no change on the question of granting licenses in any of the cities, the no-license advocates made a gain in eight cities of 3,407, while the net gain for license in five cities was 1,488. The Republicans won in nine cities, the Democrats in two, while in the other two national political lines were not followed.

Preacher and Negro Hanged.

Valdosta, Ga., Dec. 5. — Rev. J. G. Rawlings, a Methodist minister, and Alf Moore, a negro, indicted with Leonard, Milton and Jesse Rawlings for the murder of Carrie and Willie Carter in Lowndes county, were hanged here in private in the Lowndes county jail. Both died gamely, neither changing their former statements to any great degree in the death statement. Jesse and Milton Rawlings are sentenced to be executed next Friday. Leonard, another son, is serving a life sentence.

Four Children Cremated.

Westfield, N. J., Dec. 5.—Four children, two boys and two girls, ranging in age from two months to five years, were burned to death at their home near here. Mrs. W. F. Wezel and Mrs. Oscar Felter, who lived together with their two children each, went out to work, leaving the little ones at home alone. During their absence their house caught fire. Firemen extinguished the flames and found the bodies of the children burned beyond recognition.

Charges Against Pat Crowe.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Dec. 5.—Pat Crowe, whose recent trial and acquittal of the charge of robbing A. E. Cudahy, the millionaire packer, of $25,000 through the kidnaping of the latter's son, gave him wide notoriety, has been placed on trial on charge of holding up and robbing a streetcar crew in Council Bluffs last summer.

Shot by Mailman.

Springfield, Mo., Dec. 5. — Garland Moore, 21, a mail carrier, shot and fatally wounded Miss Clara West, 27, at Bos D'Arc. Moore fled after the shooting and a posse has started in pursuit. Miss West was at the home of a cousin and the shooting occurred in the parlor after Moore had pleaded with her to marry him.

Manager Boston Americans.

Boston, Dec. 5 — It was announced that President John I. Taylor of the Boston American baseball club had arranged with Charles S. Stahl of Fort Wayne, Ind., centerfielder of the team, to be manager and captain next season. Stahl was acting manager during part of last season.

Long Distance Wireless.

San Diego, Cala., Dec. 5.—Messages were exchanged by the government wireless station at Point Loma with the government station at Puget sound, 1,200 miles away. This is the longest distance any wireless station on this coast has ever been able to transmit messages.

Strikers Won.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 5.—After being idle since July 10 the employes of the New Haven Iron and Steel company have declared the strike off and the rolling mill was reopened for work. An increase in wages demanded by the men has, it is understood, been granted.

GOES TO PARIS FROM ROME

White to Succeed McCormick as Ambassador to France.

OTHER CHANGES TO BE MADE

Lloyd Griscom, Now Minister to Brazil, to Be Transferred to the Italian Post, and Charles Page Bryan to Brazil — News of the National Capital.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Important diplomatic changes are imminent. According to announcement Hon. Henry White, American ambassador to Rome, will be transferred in the near future from that post to Paris, where he will succeed Hon. Robert S McCormick as ambassador. Mr. White will be succeeded at Rome by Hon. Lloyd O. Griscom, now American minister to Brazil.

Beyond these changes, it is stated that the president has not definitely settled upon the persons who are to be appointed to fill the vacancies caused by the promotions and exchanges. The name of Charles Page Bryan of Illinois, minister to Portugal, has been mentioned in connection with the post of ambassador to Brazil, which will be vacated by the promotion of Mr. Griscom to Rome. Mr Bryan was formerly minister to Brazil, and his assignment to Portugal was in the nature of a promotion. Now it happens that, as the Brazilian post has since been raised to the rank of an embassy, his return to Rio would likewise be a decided promotion. The vacancy at St. Petersburg which will result from the transfer of Ambassador Meyer to the cabinet will probably be filled by the promotion of a person now in the diplomatic service with the rank of minister, though the change will not be made until next spring in order to await the retirement from the cabinet of Secretary Shaw and the transfer to the treasury of Postmaster General Cortelyou, which will afford the necessary place for Mr. Meyer.

Lynching Case Called.

Washington, Dec. 5.—In the supreme court of the United States argument was begun on the legal phases in the contempt cases instituted by the department of justice against Sheriff John F. Shipp of Hamilton county, Tenn., and 27 others, all charged with conspiracy to lynch the negro Ed Johnson, who, after the supreme court had taken cognizance of his case last March, was taken out of jail at Chattanooga and hanged by the mob. The argument for the government was made by Solicitor General Hoyt.

General Barry's Report.

Washington, Dec 5.—In his annual report Brigadier General Thomas H. Barry, acting chief of staff, calls to mind the fact that the government is without water transportation facilities in cases of emergency in the movement of troops. He cites the case of the army of pacification in Cuba, and says that the lack of such transportation facilities was severely felt. "Had there been a small fleet of transports in reserve on the Atlantic coast the movement could have been accomplished much sooner."

Smithsonian Secretary.

Washington, Dec. 5. — Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn of New York city was elected secretary of the Smithsonian institution to succeed the late Professor Samuel T. Langley. Professor Osborn is the first vice president of the American Museum of Natural History and is regarded as one of the foremost scientists and educators in the world.

Succeeds Isaac Hill.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The caucus of the Democrats of the house elected Paul B. Porter of Mississippi to succeed the late Isaac B. Hill as sergeant-at-arms of the caucus and "special employe of the house." There were half a dozen or more candidates for the place, but the contest was mainly between Mr. Porter and T. J. Appleyard of Florida

President's Special Messages.

Washington, Dec. 5 — President Roosevelt's special message to congress on Porto Rico will be sent to congress on Dec 11. The president's views on the island and the legislation he favors are the direct outcome of his recent visit to Porto Rico. The president's special message on Panama will be laid before congress on Dec. 17.

Skiddoo Club of Girls.

The "Skiddoo, 23," club was organized recently in McKeesport, Pa., by the Misses Gordon, Sterling and Klingensmith, says a Pittsburg special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. The club is composed of twenty-three women, each twenty-three years old. The meeting night is the 23d of each month. The membership of the club will be increased every time the list of applicants reaches twenty-three. One purpose of the club is to say "twenty-three" to all marriage proposals during the school term, as all members are teachers.

BERING SEA.

Canada Obstructs Negotiations With Great Britain.

London, Dec 5—President Roosevelt's reference in his message to congress to the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain over the Bering sea relates to the long pending efforts made to adequately protect the seal herds. The negotiations have been conducted chiefly at Washington with the co-operation of the American embassy here, and appear to be a part of a general plan to close up a number of outstanding questions in which Canadian interests are involved. The recent trend of the negotiations has been toward having Canada relinquish such rights as she possesses in the Bering sea in consideration for adequate compensation or concessions in other pending questions However, these exchanges have not made any notable advance, as Canada regards her rights in the Bering sea in the light of a national asset, and while disposed to make a reasonable adjustment, she does not appear to be ready to give up her interests on the basis of the concessions thus far tentatively proposed.

Evacuation of Newchwang.

Shanghai, Dec. 5—The agreement for the transfer of the administration of Newchwang by the Japanese to China provides for the withdrawal of Japanese troops, but Japanese advisers are to be employed in connection with sanitary and other public matters. The waterworks, electric lighting plant and the tramways are to be controlled by Chinese and Japanese jointly, and the customs revenues of the port are to be deposited in the Yokohama Specie bank.

Dozen Deaths at Bilibid.

Manila, Dec. 5—The death of two more prisoners at Bilibid prison makes 12 in all of the 24 cholera patients inoculated with the cholera serum as a test. In explanation of these deaths it was stated that tubes containing cholera serum were accidentally mixed with others filled with plague virus, and that presumably the latter was used in some cases.

Contraband Game Confiscated.

St. Louis, Dec. 5—Nine barrels containing 1,800 wild ducks shipped from Texas and consigned to a Chicago firm were seized by deputy game wardens and donated to charitable institutions. This is the biggest seizure since the new state game law went into effect prohibiting the shipping of wild game into or out of Missouri.

Goes to Toledo.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5. — Manager Mack of the Philadelphia American league baseball team announced that he had released Harry Armbruster to the Toledo (O.) team. Armbruster is an outfielder.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO—Cattle: Common to best steers, $4 00@7 25, cows, $3 00@4 50, heifers, $2 50@5 50, bulls, $2 50@4 50, stockers and feeders, $2 25@4 50. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3 25@5 75; lambs, $6 00@7 65; yearlings, $5 80@6 25. Calves $4 75@7 25. Hogs — Choice heavy, $6 40@6 45, light butchers', $6 35@6 45; choice light, $6 30@6 40; light mixed, $6 30@6 35; packing, $6 00@6 35; pigs, $5 25@6 25. Wheat—No 2 red, 75@76c. Corn—No. 3, 41@41½c Oats—No. 2, 33c.

EAST BUFFALO — Cattle: Good to choice export cattle, $5 25@6 10; shipping steers, $4 60@5 25, butcher cattle, $4 50@5 10; heifers, $3 00@4 50, fat cows, $2 50@4 00; bulls, $2 50@4 25; milkers and springers, $30 00@60 00 Sheep and Lambs—Yearlings, $6 00@6 50, wethers, $5 75@6 00; mixed, $5 50@5 75; ewes, $5 25@5 60; spring lambs, $5 00@7 50. Calves—$8 50@9 00. Hogs—Heavies and mediums, $6 70@6 75, Yorkers, $6 75; pigs, $6 75@6 80; stags, $4 00@5 00; roughs, $5 50@6 00

PITTSBURG—Cattle: Choice, $5 70@6 90, prime, $5 40@5 75; tidy butchers', $4 60@5 00; heifers, $2 50@4 40; cows, bulls and stags, $2 00@4 00; fresh cows, $25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 60@5 75; good mixed, $5 30@5 50; lambs, $5 00@7 60. Veal Calves—$8 00@8 50. Hogs—Heavy hogs, $6 70; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $6 70@6 73½; light Yorkers and pigs, $6 70.

CLEVELAND—Cattle: Prime dry-fed, $5 50@5 75, fat steers, $2 50@5 25; fat cows, $2 50@3 25; bulls, $3 25@3 75; heifers, $2 50@4 50; milkers and springers, $15 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Choice lambs, $7 25@7 40; wethers, $5 00@5 35; mixed, $4 00@5 00. Calves—$7 75 down. Hogs—Yorkers, $6 45@6 50; mediums, $6 55, pigs, $6 40@6 50; roughs, $5 50@5 90; stags, $4 50@4 75.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 76@76½c Corn—No 2 mixed, 44@44½c. Oats—No 2 mixed, 36@36½c Rye—No 2, 72@72½c. Lard—$8 50@8 65. Bulk meats—$8 87½. Bacon—$10 12½ Hogs—@5.50@6 50. Cattle—$2 00@5 50. Sheep—$3 75@5 50. Lambs—$4 50@7 60.

BOSTON—Wool: Ohio and Pennsylvania XX and above, 33½@34c; X, 31@32c; No. 1, 40@41c; No 2, 30c; fine unwashed, 25@26c; delained washed, 36½@37c, delaine unwashed, 29@30c; Kentucky and Indiana combing ¾-blood, 33@34c.

TOLEDO — Wheat, 76¾c, corn, 44c; oats, 36c; rye, 68c; cloverseed, $8 35. Oil—North Lima, 90c; South Lima and Indiana, 85c.

Home For Nice Old Men.

Two years before he died in 1905 James C. King, then seventy years old, married Maude Robinson of Morrison, Ill., aged nineteen. They made an antenuptial contract, in which she said she would give up all claim on his estate for $50,000, says a Chicago dispatch. When she found he had left $3,000,000 she tossed the contract aside, sued for her dower and got $1,000,000. King had bequeathed his whole estate, less the $50,000, to found a home for "nice old men who once held positions of trust or had fallen in unfortunate ways." No old rounders will be admitted. The executors bought it recently and will begin to build

BIRDS OF ILL NATURE.

The Cruelty of Swans as Displayed Toward Other Fowls.

The graceful swan is one of the most ungracious in its ways. Not only (in the breeding season) does a male bird resent the intrusion of a strange gentleman, but it will spend the day in driving off from its domain any unlucky geese which might be plainly assumed to have no designs upon its domestic arrangements and have, indeed, no desire beyond that for a comfortable wash and swim. It will also pursue even the most innocent of newborn ducklings while they unwittingly rejoice in an early taste of their common element.

When an only child has passed out of the cygnet stage of life and grown to full physical if not mental maturity father and mother swans have been known to fall upon and deliberately beat it to death with wing and beak. The gratified parents swam gracefully about the mere in which they lived while the great white corpse of their son lay battered and dead upon the shore. The following year, after another had been born to them and in infancy carried upon his mother's back, they began to treat him so roughly that, not being pinioned like them, he wisely flew away, and we saw him no more. Curiously enough, geese which have experienced rudeness from swans in the lusty spring have been known to retaliate in the calmer autumn, when the fierceness of their enemy had become mitigated. I have seen a gander leap upon the back of a once arrogant swan and pound away at it in the full enjoyment of gratified revenge.—Cornhill Magazine.

An Unexpected Owner.

Nearly all the giddy youth of the neighborhood attended the charity bazaar, and one by one they drifted to a stall where a tiny, shapely, scented gray kid glove reposed on a satin cushion. Attached to the cushion was a notice written in a delicate feminine hand, which ran, "The owner of this glove will, at 7:30 this evening, be pleased to kiss any person who purchases a sixpenny ticket beforehand."

Tickets were purchased by the score, and at 7.30 a long row of sheepish, not to say doggish, young bloods were assembled outside the stall.

Then, punctual to the moment, old Tom Porson, the local pork butcher, who weighs twenty stone and is almost as beautiful as a side of bacon, stepped to the front of the stall.

"Now, young gents," he said in his best "buy, buy, buy," tones, "this 'ere glove belongs to me. I bought it this morning. Now I'm ready for you. Come on. Don't be bashful. One at a time!"

But nobody came on.—London Telegraph.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

Frank Kalb, 23, a Panhandle yard brakeman, met instant death under the wheels of a passenger car at Columbus, O.

Edward McCoy, a negro coachman, was cremated in a fire which destroyed the stable of Charles Bruckman at Avalon, Pa.

Fire in the business district of Montreal caused a loss of $150,000. Zero weather and narrow streets handicapped the firemen.

Terrence McGovern, the prizefighter, was taken to the observation ward of the Kings county hospital in Brooklyn for examination as to his sanity.

Senator Dick is quoted as saying that Governor Harris will be renominated and elected in Ohio and that Senator Foraker can have the Buckeye delegation as a presidential candidate in 1908.

Demonstration In Japan.

Tokyo, Dec. 5.—The growth here of the anti-American feeling is beginning to cause great annoyance to the government, which is earnestly trying to smooth matters over. The most significant incident which has thus far taken place is the burning of the splendid Grant memorial, erected on the visit of the distinguished general, Ulysses S. Grant, and intended as a permanent reminder of the old and steadfast friendship between the two countries. Today it is a heap of smoking ruins, and no effort is being made to conceal the fact that it was deliberately destroyed as an object lesson.

Democratic Victory.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 5.—Returns indicate the election of Harper (Dem.) for mayor by a plurality of 3,000.

To Re-establish Order.

Paris, Dec. 5.—A dispatch received here from Fez says that a Moorish man-of-war, with 150 regulars on board is approaching Tangier for the purpose of re establishing order. This step by the Moroccan government forestalls the collective note by the members of the diplomatic corps sent to the Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, in which the attention of the government was called to the existing state of anarchy.

The Dog and the Stick.

Professor Wilhelm Wundt, the famous German psychologist, tells of teaching a dog to jump over a stick. One day the professor commanded his dog to jump, but held out no stick. At first the dog seemed surprised, and on repeated ordering to jump he barked. At last he sprang into the air and pulled very vigorously, as if to complain of the absurd and ridiculous command to jump when no stick was held out.

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ESIDENT'S MESSAGE

sident Roosevelt in his annual age again urges the enactment of w prohibiting corporations from ibuting to campaign funds. He urges the passage of the measure erring upon the government the of appeal in criminal cases on tions of law. Continuing, the dent says:

annot too strongly urge the pas- of the bill in question. A failure ss it will result in seriously ham- g the government in its effort to a justice, especially against thy individuals or corporations do wrong, and may also prevent government from obtaining justice wageworkers who are not them- s able effectively to contest a case re the judgment of an inferior t has been against them. I have ifically in view a recent decision district judge leaving railway loyees without remedy for viola- of a certain so called labor statute. importance of enacting into law particular bill in question is fur- increased by the fact that the gov- ment has now definitely begun a y of resorting to the criminal law ose trust and interstate commerce s where such a course offers a rea- ble chance of success.

Proper Use of Injunctions.

my last message I suggested the tment of a law in connection with issuance of injunctions, attention ng been sharply drawn to the mat- by the demand that the right of ap- ng injunctions in labor cases ld be wholly abolished. It is at t doubtful whether a law abolish- altogether the use of injunctions uch cases would stand the test of courts, in which case, of course, the slation would be ineffective. More- , I believe it would be wrong alto- her to prohibit the use of injunc- s. It is criminal to permit sym- y for criminals to weaken our ds in upholding the law, and if seek to destroy life or property nob violence there should be no in- ment of the power of the courts to with them in the most summary effective way possible. But so as possible the abuse of the power uld be provided against by some h law as I advocated last year.

Against Lynching.

call your attention and the atten- of the nation to the prevalence of e among us and, above all, to the demic of lynching and mob violence t springs up now in one part of our ntry, now in another. Each sec- , north, south, east or west, has own faults. No section can with dom spend its time jeering at the lts of another section. It should be y trying to amend its own short- ings. To deal with the crime of ruption it is necessary to have an akened public conscience and to plement this by whatever legisla- will add speed and certainty in execution of the law. When we with lynching even more is neces y. A great many white men are ched. But the crime is peculiarly nent in respect to black men. The atest existing cause of lynching is perpetration, especially by black n. of the hideous crime of rape, the st abominable in all the category crimes, even worse than murder. awlessness grows by what it feeds on, and when mobs begin to lynch rape they speedily extend the ere of their operations and lynch many other kinds of crimes, so that o-thirds of the lynchings are not rape at all, while a considerable portion of the individuals lynched e innocent of all crime.

There is but one safe rule in dealing th black men as with white men. is the same rule that must be ap- ed in dealing with rich men and or men—that is, to treat each man, hatever his color, his creed or his so- al position, with even handed justice his real worth as a man. White ople owe it quite as much to them- lves as to the colored race to treat ell the colored man who shows by s life that he deserves such treatment. here is no question of social equality negro domination involved.

In my judgment, the crime of rape ould always be punished with death, s is the case with murder. Assault ith intent to commit rape should be ade a capital crime, at least in the scretion of the court, and provision ould be made by which the punish- ent may follow immediately upon he heels of the offense.

No more shortsighted policy can be agined than in the fancied interest f one class to prevent the education f another class. The white man, if e is wise, will decline to allow the egroes in a mass to grow to man- ood and womanhood without educa- ion.

"Preachers of Mere Discontent."

In dealing with both labor and cap- tal, with the questions affecting both orporations and trades unions, there s one matter more important to re- member than aught else, and that is he infinite harm done by preachers of mere discontent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class ha- red against all men of wealth. They eek to turn wise and proper move ments for the better control of corpora- ions and for doing away with the buses connected with wealth into a ampaign of hysterical excitement and alsehood in which the aim is to in- flame to madness the brutal passions of mankind. The sinister demagogues nd foolish visionaries who are always ager to undertake such a campaign f destruction sometimes seek to as- ociate themselves with those working or a genuine reform in government nd social methods and sometimes mas- querade as such reformers. In reality they are the worst enemies of the cause they profess to advocate, just as the purveyors of sensational slander in newspaper or magazine are the worst enemies of all men who are engaged in an honest effort to better what is bad in our social and governmental conditions.

Corruption is never so rife as in communities where the demagogue and the agitator bear full sway, because in such communities all moral bands become loosened, and hysteria and sensationalism replace the spirit of sound judgment and fair dealing as between man and man. In sheer revolt against the squalid anarchy thus produced men are sure in the end to turn toward any leader who can restore order, and then their relief at being free from the intolerable burdens of class hatred, violence and demagogy is such that they cannot for some time be aroused to indignation against misdeeds by men of wealth, so that they permit a new growth of the very abuses which were in part responsible for the original outbreak. The one hope for success for our people lies in a resolute and fearless but sane and cool headed advance along the path marked out last year by this very congress. There must be a stern refusal to be misled into following either that base creature who appeals and panders to the lowest instincts and passions in order to arouse one set of Americans against their fellows or that other creature, equally base, but no baser, who in a spirit of greed or to accumulate or add to an already huge fortune seeks to exploit his fellow Americans with callous disregard to their welfare of soul and body. The man who debauches others in order to obtain a high office stands on an evil equality of corruption with the man who debauches others for financial profit, and when hatred is sown the crop which springs up can only be evil.

The plain people who think—the mechanics, farmers, merchants, workers with head or hand, the men to whom American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act decently by their neighbors—owe it to themselves to remember that the most damaging blow that can be given popular government is to elect an unworthy and sinister agitator on a platform of violence and hypocrisy.

Railroad Employees' Hours.

I call your attention to the need of passing the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employees. The measure is a very moderate one, and I can conceive of no serious objection to it. Indeed, so far as it is in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight hour day. There are industries in which it is not possible that the hours of labor should be reduced, just as there are communities not far enough advanced for such a movement to be for their good, or, if in the tropics, so situated that there is no analogy between their needs and ours in this matter. On the isthmus of Panama, for instance, the conditions are in every way so different from what they are here that an eight hour day would be absurd, just as it is absurd, so far as the isthmus is concerned, where white labor cannot be employed, to bother as to whether the necessary work is done by alien black men or by alien yellow men. But the wageworkers of the United States are of so high a grade that alike from the merely industrial standpoint and from the civic standpoint it should be our object to do what we can in the direction of securing the general observance of an eight hour day.

Let me again urge that the congress provide for a thorough investigation of the conditions of child labor and of the labor of women in the United States. The horrors incident to the employment of young children in factories or at work anywhere are a blot on our civilization.

In spite of all precautions exercised by employers there are unavoidable accidents and even deaths involved in nearly every line of business connected with the mechanic arts. It is a great social injustice to compel the employee, or, rather, the family of the killed or disabled victim, to bear the entire burden of such an inevitable sacrifice. In other words, society shirks its duty by laying the whole cost on the victim, whereas the injury comes from what may be called the legitimate risks of the trade. Compensation for accidents or deaths due in any line of industry to the actual conditions under which that industry is carried on should be paid by that portion of the community for the benefit of which the industry is carried on—that is, by those who profit by the industry. If the entire trade risk is placed upon the employer, he will promptly and properly add it to the legitimate cost of production and assess it proportionately upon the consumers of his commodity. It is therefore clear to my mind that the law should place this entire "risk of a trade" upon the employer.

Capital and Labor Disputes.

Records show that during the twenty years from Jan 1. 1881, to Dec. 31, 1900, there were strikes affecting 117,509 establishments, and 6,105,694 employees were thrown out of employment. During the same period there were 1,005 lockouts, involving nearly 10,000 establishments, throwing over 1,000,000 people out of employment. These strikes and lockouts involved an estimated loss to employees of $307,000,000 and to employers of $143,000,000, a total of $450,000,000. The public suffered directly and indirectly probably as great additional loss.

Many of these strikes and lockouts would not have occurred had the parties to the dispute been required to appear before an unprejudiced body representing the nation and, face to face, state the reasons for their contention. The exercise of a judicial spirit by a disinterested body representing the federal government, such as would be provided by a commission on conciliation and arbitration, would tend to create an atmosphere of friendliness and conciliation between contending parties.

Control of Corporations.

It cannot too often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different state legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one state. In some method, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations—a control that will, among other things, prevent the evils of excessive overcapitalization and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense whether of the general public, the stockholders or the wageworkers. Our effort should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people.

Combination of capital, like combination of labor, is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it, and if it were possible such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury, for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a necessary of life would under any circumstances show that such combination was to be presumed to be adverse to the public interest. It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil. Rebates, for instance, are as often due to the pressure of big shippers (as was shown in the investigation of the Standard Oil company and as has been shown since by the investigation of the tobacco and sugar trusts) as to the initiative of big railroads. Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. In other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agreements, provided these agreements were sanctioned by the interstate commerce commission and were published. With these two conditions complied with it is impossible to see what harm such a combination could do to the public at large.

Inheritance and Income Tax.

The national government has long derived its chief revenue from a tariff on imports and from an internal or excise tax. In addition to these, there is every reason why, when next our system of taxation is revised, the national government should impose a graduated inheritance tax and, if possible, a graduated income tax.

I am well aware that such a subject as this needs long and careful study in order that the people may become familiar with what is proposed to be done, may clearly see the necessity of proceeding with wisdom and self restraint and may make up their minds just how far they are willing to go in the matter, while only trained legislators can work out the project in necessary detail. But I feel that in the near future our national legislators should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance tax by which a steadily increasing rate of duty should be put upon all moneys or other valuables coming by gift, bequest or devise to any individual or corporation. There can be no question of the ethical propriety of the government thus determining the conditions upon which any gift or inheritance should be received.

As the law now stands it is undoubtedly difficult to devise a national income tax which shall be constitutional. But whether it is absolutely impossible is another question, and if possible it is most certainly desirable. The first purely income tax law was passed by the congress in 1861, but the most important law dealing with the subject was that of 1894. This the court held to be unconstitutional.

The question is undoubtedly very intricate, delicate and troublesome. The decision of the court was only reached by one majority. It is the law of the land and of course is accepted as such and loyally obeyed by all good citizens. Nevertheless the hesitation evidently felt by the court as a whole in coming to a conclusion, when considered together with previous decisions on the subject, may perhaps indicate the possibility of devising a constitutional income tax law which shall substantially accomplish the results aimed at. The difficulty of amending the constitution is so great that only real necessity can justify a resort thereto. Every effort should be made in dealing with this subject, as with the subject of the proper control by the national government over the use of corporate wealth in interstate business, to devise legislation which without such action shall attain the desired end, but if this fails there will ultimately be no alternative to a constitutional amendment.

Industrial Training.

Our industrial development depends largely upon technical education, including in this term all industrial education, from that which fits a man to be a good mechanic, a good carpenter or blacksmith to that which fits a man to do the greatest engineering feat. The skilled mechanic, the skilled workman, can best become such by technical industrial education. The far reaching usefulness of institutes of technology and schools of mines or of engineering is now universally acknowledged, and no less far reaching is the effect of a good building or mechanical trades school, a textile or watchmaking or engraving school.

In every possible way we should help the wageworker who toils with his hands and who must (we hope in a constantly increasing measure) also toil with his brain. Under the constitution the national legislature can do but little of direct importance for his welfare save where he is engaged in work which permits it to act under the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, and this is one reason why I so earnestly hope that both the legislative and judicial branches of the government will construe this clause of the constitution in the broadest possible manner.

The Farmer.

The only other persons whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is the welfare of the wageworkers are the tillers of the soil, the farmers.

Several factors must co-operate in the improvement of the farmer's condition. He must have the chance to be educated in the widest possible sense, in the sense which keeps ever in view the intimate relationship between the theory of education and the facts of life.

Organization has become necessary in the business world, and it has accomplished much for good in the world of labor. It is no less necessary for farmers. Such a movement as the grange movement is good in itself and is capable of a well nigh infinite further extension for good so long as it is kept to its own legitimate business. The benefits to be derived by the association of farmers for mutual advantage are partly economic and partly sociological.

Irrigation and Forest Preservation.

Much is now being done for the states of the Rocky mountains and great plains through the development of the national policy of irrigation and forest preservation. No government policy for the betterment of our internal conditions has been more fruitful of good than this.

Divorce Legislation.

I am well aware of how difficult it is to pass a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless, in my judgment, the whole question of marriage and divorce should be relegated to the authority of the national congress. The change would be good from every standpoint. In particular it would be good because it would confer on the congress the power at once to deal radically and efficiently with polygamy, and this should be done whether or not marriage and divorce are dealt with. It is neither safe nor proper to leave the question of polygamy to be dealt with by the several states.

Merchant Marine.

Let me once again call the attention of the congress to two subjects concerning which I have frequently before communicated with them. One is the question of developing American shipping. I trust that a law embodying in substance the views or a major part of the views expressed in the report on this subject laid before the house at its last session will be passed. It seems to me that the proposed measure is as nearly unobjectionable as any can be.

The Currency.

I especially call your attention to the second subject, the condition of our currency laws. The national bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country, and within ten years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from $21.41 to $33.08. For several years evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present laws. There must soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of business disaster. Since your body adjourned there has been a fluctuation in the interest on call money from 2 per cent to 30 per cent, and the fluctuation was even greater during the preceding six months. The secretary of the treasury had to step in and by wise action put a stop to the most violent period of oscillation.

I do not press any especial plan. Various plans have recently been proposed by expert committees of bankers. Among the plans which are possibly feasible and which certainly should receive your consideration is that repeatedly brought to your attention by the present secretary of the treasury, the essential features of which have been approved by many prominent bankers and business men. According to this plan, national banks should be permitted to issue a specified proportion of their capital in notes of a given kind, the issue to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legitimate trade. This plan would not permit the issue of currency to give banks additional profits, but to meet the emergency presented by times of stringency.

I do not say that this is the right system. I only advance it to emphasize my belief that there is need for the adoption of some system which shall be automatic and open to all sound banks so as to avoid all possibility of discrimination and favoritism.

The law should be amended so as specifically to provide that the funds derived from customs duties may be treated by the secretary of the treasury as he treats funds obtained under the internal revenue laws. There should be a considerable increase in bills of small denominations. Permission should be given banks, if necessary under settled restrictions, to retire their circulation to a larger amount than three millions a month.

Our Outlying Possessions.

I most earnestly hope that the bill to provide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will become a law. No harm will come to any American industry, and, while there will be some small but real material benefit to the Filipinos, the main benefit will come by the showing made as to our purpose to do all in our power for their welfare.

Porto Rican Affairs.

American citizenship should be conferred on the citizens of Porto Rico. The harbor of San Juan, in Porto Rico, should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the federal treasury.

Hawaii.

The needs of Hawaii are peculiar. Every aid should be given the islands, and our efforts should be unceasing to develop them along the lines of a community of small freeholders, not of great planters with cooly tilled estates.

Alaska.

Alaska's needs have been partially met, but there must be a complete reorganization of the governmental system, as I have before indicated to you. I ask your especial attention to this. Our fellow citizens who dwell on the shores of Puget sound with characteristic energy are arranging to hold in Seattle the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition. This exposition in its purposes and scope should appeal not only to the people of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the United States at large.

Rights of Aliens.

Not only must we treat all nations fairly, but we must treat with justice and good will all immigrants who come here under the law. Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or gentile, whether they come from England or Germany, Russia, Japan or Italy, matters nothing. All we have a right to question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbor and with the state, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is of course peculiarly incumbent on every government official, whether of the nation or of the several states.

I am prompted to say this by the attitude of hostility here and there assumed toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Nevertheless it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the nation.

I ask fair treatment for the Japanese as I would ask fair treatment for Germans or Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians or Italians. I ask it as due to humanity and civilization. I ask it as due to ourselves, because we must act uprightly toward all men. I recommend to the congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens. One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the statutes of the United States are entirely inadequate. They fail to give to the national government sufficiently ample power, through United States courts and by the use of the army and navy, to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties which are the law of the land. I therefore earnestly recommend that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the president, acting for the United States government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties.

The Cuban Matter.

Last August an insurrection broke out in Cuba which it speedily grew evident that the existing Cuban government was powerless to quell. Thanks to the preparedness of our navy, I was able immediately to send enough ships to Cuba to prevent the situation from becoming hopeless, and I furthermore dispatched to Cuba the secretary of war and the assistant secretary of state in order that they might grapple with the situation on the ground.

In accordance with the so called Platt amendment, which was embodied in the constitution of Cuba, I thereupon proclaimed a provisional government for the island, the secretary of war acting as provisional governor until he could be replaced by Mr. Magoon, the late minister to Panama and governor of the canal zone on the isthmus. Troops were sent to support them and to relieve the navy, the expedition being handled with most satisfactory speed and efficiency. Peace has come in the island, and the harvesting of the sugar cane crop, the great crop of the island, is about to proceed. When the election has been held and the new government inaugurated in peaceful and orderly fashion the provisional government will come to an end.

The United States wishes nothing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order among themselves and therefore to preserve their independence. If the elections become a farce and if the insurrectionary habit becomes confirmed on the island it is absolutely out of the question that the island should continue independent, and the United States, which has assumed the sponsorship before the civilized world for Cuba's career as a nation, would again have to intervene and to see that the government was managed in such orderly fashion as to secure the safety of life and property.

The Rio Conference.

The second international conference of American republics, held in Mexico in the years 1901-02, provided for the holding of the third conference within five years and committed the fixing of the time and place and the arrangements for the conference to the governing board of the bureau of American republics, composed of the representatives of all the American nations in Washington. That board discharged the duty imposed upon it with marked fidelity and painstaking care, and upon the courteous invitation of the United States of Brazil the conference was held at Rio de Janeiro, continuing from the 23d of July to the 20th of August last. Many subjects of common interest to all the American nations were discussed by the conference, and the conclusions reached, embodied in a series of resolutions and proposed conventions, will be laid before you upon the coming of the final report of the American delegates.

Panama Trip.

I have just returned from a trip to Panama and shall report to you at length later on the whole subject of the Panama canal.

The Algeciras Convention.

The Algeciras convention, which was signed by the United States as well as by most of the powers of Europe, supersedes the previous convention of 1880, which was also signed both by the United States and a majority of the European powers. This only confers upon us equal commercial rights with all European countries and does not entail a single obligation of any kind upon us, and I earnestly hope it may be speedily ratified.

Sealing.

The destruction of the Pribilof island fur seals by pelagic sealing still continues. The herd, which, according to the survey made in 1874 by direction of the congress, numbered 4,700,000, and which, according to the survey of both American and Canadian commissioners in 1891, amounted to 1,000,000, has now been reduced to about 180,000. This result has been brought about by Canadian and some other sealing vessels killing the female seals while in the water during their annual pilgrimage to and from the south or in search of food.

The process of destruction has been accelerated during recent years by the appearance of a number of Japanese vessels engaged in pelagic sealing.

Suitable representations regarding the incident have been made to the government of Japan, and we are assured that all practicable measures will be taken by that country to prevent any recurrence of the outrage.

We have not relaxed our efforts to secure an agreement with Great Britain for adequate protection of the seal herd, and negotiations with Japan for the same purpose are in progress.

The laws for the protection of the seals within the jurisdiction of the United States need revision and amendment.

Second Hague Conference.

In my last message I advised you that the emperor of Russia had taken the initiative in bringing about a second peace conference at The Hague. Under the guidance of Russia the arrangement of the preliminaries for such a conference has been progressing during the past year. Progress has necessarily been slow, owing to the great number of countries to be consulted upon every question that has arisen. It is a matter of satisfaction that all of the American republics have now, for the first time, been invited to join in the proposed conference.

Army and Navy.

It must ever be kept in mind that war is not merely justifiable, but imperative upon honorable men, upon an honorable nation, where peace can only be obtained by the sacrifice of conscientious conviction or of national welfare.

The United States navy is the surest guarantor of peace which this country possesses. I do not ask that we continue to increase our navy. I ask merely that it be maintained at its present strength, and this can be done only if we replace the obsolete and outworn ships by new and good ones, the equals of any afloat in any navy. To stop building ships for one year means that for that year the navy goes back instead of forward.

In both the army and the navy there is urgent need that everything possible should be done to maintain the highest standard for the personnel alike as regards the officers and the enlisted men. I do not believe that in any service there is a finer body of enlisted men and of junior officers than we have in both the army and the navy, including the marine corps.

West Point and Annapolis already turn out excellent officers. We do not need to have these schools made more scholastic. On the contrary, we should never lose sight of the fact that the aim of each school is to turn out a man who shall be above everything else a fighting man.

There should soon be an increase in the number of men for our coast defenses. These men should be of the right type and properly trained, and there should therefore be an increase of pay for certain skilled grades, especially in the coast artillery. Money should be appropriated to permit troops to be massed in body and exercised in maneuvers, particularly in marching.

COOK'S RECORD CLIMB

Incidents of the Doctor's Ascent of Mount McKinley.

WITHOUT SHELTER FIVE NIGHTS.

With One Companion, He Found a Trail Over a Glacier Which Comes Down the Mountain's Side—Both Bled From Ears and Nose—Ran Short of Food.

Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn, the first man to climb Mount McKinley, in Alaska, the highest peak in North America, returned to his home, 670 Bushwick avenue, a few nights ago. He left behind him in a tin box 20,300 feet above the sea level his name and that of his companion in the achievement, Edward Barville, says the New York Sun.

Two voyages to the arctic with Commander Peary in 1891 and 1901 furnished Dr. Cook with valuable experience in making his preparations for the attempt at Mount McKinley. When early last spring the plan was formed to climb the mountain Dr. Cook planned his supplies to fight arctic conditions. Everything was in as small a compass as possible. His tents were made of Shantung silk. They weighed only three pounds, and each tent covered two men. Eiderdown bags which could be converted into overcoats on occasion were carried, as were canned foods and desiccated fruit.

Those who accompanied Dr. Cook from New York and those who joined him at Seattle left there on May 16 and reached Cook's inlet, Alaska, on May 28. There they procured twenty horses and sent them by Indian guides across the country to the mouth of the Yentna river. The expedition had taken with them a gasoline launch forty feet long and driven by a twenty-five horsepower engine. In this craft they made their way 120 miles north of Cook's inlet, where they were within sight of the mountain.

Mount McKinley is in the middle of the main Alaskan range of mountains The Indians themselves say that it had never been climbed. Impassable marshes and untracked wildernesses surround it on every side. A sally was made to the southwest side of the mountain. There three passes over the lower ranges at the base of the peak were successively attempted, but in each instance it was found that the going was too precipitous to admit of the pack trains making any progress. After several attempts the expedition gave up this line of attack and crossed over sixty-five miles of tundra to the southeastern side of the mountain.

Here the attempt looked even more hopeless, for 1,500 feet of perpendicular cliff interposed between the highest spur range and the lowest level of Mount McKinley. Since it was now the first week in August and it was believed that it was too late in the season to go to the western side of the mountain, the party abandond the effort to climb. The expedition split into groups and explored the surrounding territory for geological specimens.

Dr. Cook and Edward Barville in going about to the east discovered a series of glaciers flowing down through narrow gorges in the side of the main peak. These avenues seemed to them to offer a solution of the problem of ascent, and, though they had parted from the rest of their companions only on a casual journey of exploration, Dr. Cook and his comrade determined to have a try at the mountain itself.

They had with them about fifty pounds of equipment each, which included food enough to last them twelve days. Following along the sides of one of the glaciers, they began the ascent of the mountain on Sept. 8. Their task was made easier by the fact that the rains now ceased and clear and cold weather froze the snow and made the bridges over the crevasses in the glacier strong.

The first 5,000 feet of their ascent had to be made by cutting footholes in the icy side of the precipitous cliff. No place level enough to permit of the erection of the tent could be found in the first five days climbing. They were forced to burrow into the ice and take what cold comfort they could in their eiderdown sleeping bags. At 14,000 feet on the sixth day of the ascent they found a suitable place to pitch the tent and stayed there for one comfortable night. They built a snow house as a place of refuge in case storms should drive them down from the higher levels of the mountain.

At 16,000 feet both men felt the effect of the altitude and the severe cold. Their heart action was so violent as to induce great weakness, dizziness and bleeding at the nose and ears. The glare of the snow had brought on snow blindness. Their provisions, too, were running low. Though very weak, they determined to press on.

On Sept. 16 they climbed on the inside of the two peaks, which split the summit of the mountain in half, to the very top. They arrived at the highest point in North America at 10 o'clock in the morning. The cold was so intense that they were numbed almost beyond activity. They could hardly breathe because of the rarefied air. Yet Dr. Cook made measurements with the instruments which he had brought and certified his findings by scientific calculations. The altitude registered was 20,300 feet.

The two men took a tin box from their supply case and inclosed in this a record of the date, the altitude and the route followed by them. They wrapped this about in a small American flag and left it in a cavern in the rock about 200 feet below the summit of the mountain. It took them four days to rejoin their friends.

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BUSY TIMES AHEAD OF CONGRESS

Many Important Measures to Be Discussed and Only Seventy-seven Days For Work

The Nation's Legislators Will Most Likely Burn Plenty of Midnight Electricity—Stiff Fight Looked For Over the Ship Subsidy Bill—Immigration Bill and Question of Educational Test For Aliens Looming Up Large—Discharge of Negro Soldiers May Cause Animated Discussion

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

PROBABLY no short session of congress ever held in time of peace has had so many important measures for discussion as the present session will have. With only seventy-seven working days, it is a safe prediction that the lawmakers will burn a good deal of midnight electricity. The unfinished business from the long session of the Fifty-ninth congress looks large enough to occupy the time until the 4th of March, and a deluge of new bills is indicated.

If Secretary Root in his recent speech at Kansas City was spokesman for the administration it appears that the ship subsidy bill, already passed by the senate, will be the president's pet measure for the winter session. General Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio as chairman of the merchant marine committee has charge of this bill. This grizzled congressional veteran, who failed of renomination, retires to private life next March. General Grosvenor is a noted fighter, and as it is but natural that he will want to close his career in congress with a triumph it is safe to assume that he and his friends will put up one of the stiffest fights in parliamentary history for the passage of the ship subsidy bill.

President Roosevelt's well known attitude in favor of maintaining a strong navy as the chief guarantee of our national defense compels his support of this measure, which carries as a highly

important feature the creation of a great naval reserve. It is pointed out by supporters of the bill that from a military standpoint aside from its commercial aspect it is a very important measure. With American merchant ships manned by American sailors, they argue, in case of war there would be a substantial reserve from which to draw. This measure, therefore, finds earnest advocates both among those who stand for the world power theory in military and naval strength and for our worldwide commercial expansion.

May Have an Early Hearing.

The immigration bill is another piece of unfinished business which promises to be thrashed out to a finish. Organized labor favors this measure, which provides an educational test for immigrants. The hordes of illiterates who have been dumped upon our shores from European countries are not welcomed as equal competitors by American workingmen nor as proper material for the making of American citizens. Opposition to the educational clause requiring that immigrants admitted to these shores be able to read and write comes chiefly from the large transportation companies, which look upon each immigrant merely as one steerage fare. There are also those who oppose this clause because of the fear that it may shut out Russian Jews and other unfortunates who seek a refuge here from the insufferable persecutions of their governments at home. It is predicted that the immigration bill will have an early hearing, probably before Christmas, and that the fight will be made chiefly on the educational test.

Of legislation immediately concerning labor there is an unusual amount in prospect. The anti-injunction bill and the eight hour bill promise some lively forensic fireworks. Both are strongly urged by organized labor and as strongly opposed by organized labor. For the renewal of the battle both sides are lined up in solid phalanx. The bill to limit the working hours of railway employees is one of general interest which will come up again. Long hours for railway employees mean in many cases short lives for railway passengers.

One of the minor matters to be considered by congress, but a very interesting one, is that of the proposed new battleship which is to be the biggest and most powerful in the world. Congress is called upon to act on the plans submitted for this ship. Usually the experts of the navy department attend to matters of this kind.

Dental Corps For Fighters.

A bill left over from the long session which is of unique interest is the one designed to create a dental corps for the army and navy. It is proposed by Uncle Sam that the teeth of our soldiers and seamen shall be preserved officially. Just what effect this measure, if passed, will have on the plug tobacco industry or the toothbrush trade is not capable of definite analysis.

"Our outlying possessions," sometimes called our colonial dependencies, have furnished much ground for legislation and still more for peppery debate since we got the Philippines and Porto Rico, not to speak of Guam. Two important bills respecting our island friends are to be taken up again in this session. One of these is the Philippine tariff. Secretary Taft, it is understood, is prepared to force the administration measure for a reduction on Philippine goods. The president is said to favor even free trade for the Philippines.

The other measure mentioned is the bill to make the inhabitants of Porto Rico American citizens. President Roosevelt is heartily in favor of this measure. On his recent visit to Porto Rico he assured the admiring populace that he would do all in his power to make them citizens of the United States.

The supreme court of the United States decided on Dec. 2, 1901, that the Porto Ricans were not ipso facto citizens. This government established about a thousand schools in the island, where six years ago only about 17 per cent of the people could read or write. It is understood that the illiteracy has been greatly decreased. The population of the island in 1899 was 953,343. Of these 589,426 were whites, 304,352 mulattoes, 59,390 full blooded negroes and 75 Chinese. Many of the whites are high class Spaniards, educated in Spain or the United States. Porto Rico is about a thousand miles from the United States mainland. If congress makes United States citizens out of the island people, as indicated at present, the next step must be to create the territory of Porto Rico, with a delegate in congress. Then we shall have a regularly constituted island territory, with possibility of future statehood, on each side of the main country, Hawaii being the western representative of our oceanic twins.

Swamp Reclamation.

One of the bills left over from the long session which is of great importance to the people of many sections is the proposition to reclaim swamp lands. For this purpose it is proposed to appropriate funds somewhat after the manner of the appropriations for irrigation purposes. By that act, passed a few years ago, millions of acres of semiarid land in the great west are being made into fertile farms. Money obtained from the sale of public lands goes into the irrigation fund. There are immense areas of swamp or semiswamp land in the United States. This land requires only a proper system of drainage to make it the most fertile agricultural soil in America. It is argued by the advocates of the swamp reclamation bill that if Uncle Sam can afford to pour water on the desert he can afford to drain water out of the swamps, the end in view being identical in each case.

As to new legislation, there seems to be some prospect of the introduction of an income tax measure. The president, it is known, favors both an income tax and an inheritance tax. Ten years ago the income tax plank in the Democratic platform and the accompanying remarks concerning the defeat of the income tax law by a majority of one against its constitutionality in the supreme court became something of an issue. Now the administration appears to stand for the enactment of an income tax law, and some legislation along that line may be expected.

It is probable also that at this session the advocates of a federal statute regulating marriage and divorce may succeed in placing this question before congress. Though there is a wide divergence of opinion regarding the stringency or laxity of divorce laws, there seems to be unanimity in favor of a uniform law for all the states and territories. This problem, being a very delicate one, is not to be settled for once and all in a three months' session. The friends of this reform merely hope for a good beginning in this congress. If the problem comes up at all it will be something new under the sun in national legislative councils and cannot fail to arouse wide interest.

May Investigate Brownsville Riot.

There is a prospect for a very animated set-to in congress over the president's recent order discharging without honor a battalion of troops in the Twenty-fifth United States infantry, colored, on account of complications growing out of the riot at Brownsville, Tex., last August. If the expressed purpose of certain individuals and societies be carried out congress will be called upon to investigate the riot and the discharge of the battalion. Those who believe that an injustice has been done in that innocent men seem to have been made to suffer for the guilty have declared their intention of taking the matter to congress, while others who appear to discover in the episode an expression of the prejudice against the negro will bring the eternal race question to the front and thereby evoke some highly interesting if not altogether edifying debates. There seems to be every indication that this ghost will not be allowed to down without congressional attention.

In the senate this session we are promised a final answer to the eternal question, "Shall Smoot remain seated or be scooted?" This question as to the admission of the Mormon senator has run into several editions already. The general public has come to feel that it is about time for the senate to write "Finis" on it. High authorities express the belief that Mr. Smoot will be permitted to retain his seat.

Shortest Congressional Service.

No doubt there will be a sense of great relief in the house because the Twelfth Missouri district at last has a representative with nobody after his scalp. For half a dozen years this district has given the house more bother than all the other districts in the country. It is in the heart of the business district of St. Louis and is said to represent more wealth than any other congressional district in the United States. James J. Butler, son of Boss Ed Butler of St. Louis, was elected to congress from the Twelfth, according to the returns, in 1901. His seat was contested, and the house decided that there was so much fraud on both sides that nobody was elected, so the seat was declared vacant. Mr. Butler ran again at the special election, was again declared elected and again unseated. At this same special election to fill the vacancy caused by his own unseating he was also elected on the face of the returns for another full term, the day being the regular election day. George C. R. Wagoner, a funeral director, was Mr. Butler's opponent at the election to fill the vacancy. On the very last day of the term Wagoner was declared elected, sat one day in congress and drew $10,000 salary. That is said to be the shortest congressional service on record.

"Jim Butler has been kicked out of congress twice in one term," said a St. Louis friend.

"Yes," remarked a man who opposed him, "and he's got another kick coming."

Butler was finally seated, however, and enjoyed a small part of a term unharassed by the ghost of the third kick. He concluded that he had had enough of public life, so for the election of 1904 his friends put up Ernest E. Wood, a young lawyer who was almost a stranger in St. Louis. Wood was elected on the face of the returns, and the Twelfth again caused congress a severe pain. Harry M. Coudrey, the other candidate, contested. A few days before the close of the long session last summer Mr. Coudrey was seated. He sits in the short term without having to bind himself to his seat, and he is sure of another term, for he was reelected by a safe plurality last November.

Thus, after many spasms, congress is cured of the Twelfth Missouri affliction, for two years and three months at any rate, and can now proceed to get down to business and work without worrying.

WORLD'S HORSE SHOW

International Society to Hold Annual Meets In London.

FIRST EXHIBIT SET FOR NEXT JUNE

Announcement Made at National Horse Exhibit in New York Shows That Most of Prominent American Exhibitors Will Back the Project by Personal Entries and Influence. Management to Be Anglo-American.

An international horse show to be held at London next June is an assured fact. A meeting of the prominent American exhibitors and representatives of the National Horse Show association and of the Hackney Horse association of England was recently held in Madison Square Garden in New York, when the plans for the exhibition were decided upon, says the New York Times. The show will be an annual one and held in London each year. The inaugural event is set for June 7 to 13, 1907, and will be held at the great Olympia of London. The prizes will aggregate about $35,000, and the entries will close next May. Not only will the American exhibits meet the best horses in England, but entrants will be solicited in France, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Spain and Italy. Each of these countries will be represented on the board of directors.

The meeting was held at the instance of Frank F. Euren, secretary of the English Hackney Horse association, who came to New York to complete the details of the exhibition. He represented the English directors and explained the object of the new association, outlining its plan and scope. Among those who attended were Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, George Pepper, John L. Conaway, James T. Hyde, William T. Dulles and R. Penn Smith of Philadelphia, Alfred Godfrey and Adam Beck, M. P., of Canada, who occupied the chair.

Frank F. Euren, on behalf of the English directors, explained that he was sent over for the purpose of interesting the American exhibitors in an international show, to be held annually in London, and said that it was the intention to hold the exhibition in the Olympia building, a structure twice the size of Madison Square Garden, with a show ring 305 by 76 feet. Besides the offer of $35,000 in prizes a number of championship cups were planned to become the absolute property of the winners and to be renewed each year. The object of the show was to promote the best interests of horse breeding and to endeavor to entrench its position in social favor.

He said the directors in England were thoroughly representative horsemen and enthusiastic sportsmen and that they proposed to secure judges selected by mutual agreement. It was intended to provide stabling accommodation for more than a thousand horses and to hold auction sales at the end of every show.

Not only would the American exhibitors who sent strings over to compete have an opportunity to contest in the international show, but by arrangement with the management of prominent English and foreign fixtures they could also show in various other English events were they so minded.

The most prominent exhibitors of America were in attendance, and each one pledged his individual support to the project and agreed to foster it with personal entry and individual influence. Alfred Vanderbilt created great enthusiasm by being the first to declare that he would not only attend the exhibition, but would take over his entire stable. Reginald Vanderbilt then announced that he would do the same thing, and the following pledged themselves to send a more or less extensive representation: John Gerken, R. P. McGraun, Clarence Moore, Alfred E. Maclay, Dr. Andrew Smith, E. T. Stotesbury, Edward C. Knieriem, George Pepper and George Hulme. A number of others, including William H. Moore and Clarence H. Mackay, who were not present, are expected to take stables over.

Chairman Beck then said that he would pledge government assistance abroad and assure every exhibitor of absolutely fair treatment in the judging. He said he had taken up the matter with the Canadian minister of agriculture, who had assured him of government recognition. He said that he hoped President Roosevelt might be interested in the project and give it his countenance.

A committee was appointed consisting of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, John Gerken and James T. Hyde to select an American committee of eight members to make all arrangements for the show and for the transportation of horses. Mr. Hyde announced that he had received assurances from American exhibitors that insured the sending of at least a hundred entries from America to the London show and that the cost would not exceed $50 a head for the trip.

It is intended to incorporate the association under the title of the International Horse Show association, with a capital of $100,000, of which $25,000 has already been subscribed by the English directors and their friends.

The management will be vested in England and America jointly. James T. Hyde, assistant secretary of the National Horse show, will be the manager for America and Canada, and Frank F. Euren will be the resident manager in London. A continental committee has already been named. To insure perfect fairness in all classes there will be one American, one English and one continental judge.

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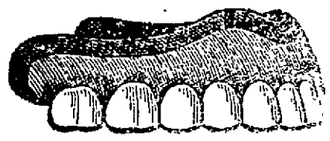

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Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits this town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

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The Doctor treats **no acute diseases**, but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable**, some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

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Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him**, and it is not to be wondered at, when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz., he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them, whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

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DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polybroid. Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few! After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors**, he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times revised the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of Improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars**; improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensible to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember**, every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. **Don't** procrastinate, for yours, the future, may be **Too Late.** **Epilepsy or Fits** successfully treated and cured by a never-failing method. **Free examination of the Urine.**—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. **Persons unskillfully** treated by **ignorant pretenders** who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

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OCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Crawford, in South street, a daughter

The Alliance police force made one hundred and twenty-two arrests during the month of November.

Mr and Mrs. Albert Aultman, of Millersburg, are visiting at the home of Frank Ecketer, in Hill street.

Orrville has good prospects for getting a rubber factory. Cleveland parties are back of the enterprize.

Reuben Creasy, of Ballinger, Texas, and Mrs Fred Lieser, of Concordia, Mo, are the guests of Mrs. Caroline Boerngen, in state Street.

Mrs. F. F. Tagagrt left Sunday night for New York, where she will be the gues of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Rank, formerly of Canton.

Dennis Doll has resigned his position as traveling agent for the Geiser Manufacturing Company, and taken a similar one with the Russell & Company.

Dr and Mrs. L. E. Menuez and daughter, Miss Cora Menuez, are spending a few days in Columbus, where Dr. Menuez will attend the meeting of the Ohio Dental Society.

Daniel Wengard, a school teacher, residing in Holmes county, but teaching near Fredericksburg, died Friday morning from injuries sustained while playing foot ball at Canton several weeks ago.

George Schneider, Edward Clause and Edward Geis spent Tuesday hunting quail in Jackson township. The dinner served the hungry hunters at the country home of Mr. and Mrs Alfred Albright was a feature of the day's outing.

The teachers of Tuscarawas township will hold their next institute at Dublin, District No 7, on Friday afternoon and evening. December 21, when an interesting program will be rendered. This date has been changed from December 28 to December 21

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Coleman on Monday moved into their new home in Prospect street. The house occupies the site of what was a few months ago one of the oldest buildings in Massillon. It is a handsome addition to the many fine residences of the neighborhood.

Becoming impatient because a dynamite charge in the Beechwood mine at Nimisila did not explode, Frank Margo went to insert a new fuse Tuesday morning when the charge went off. He was hurled against the wall of the mine and his head was crushed. Death followed.

The Rev. L. H. Burry, pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church, officiated at the marriage on Saturday afternoon of Miss Maude M. Draime, of Canton, and Irvin Hinderer, of this city. Only immediate members of both families witnest the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Hinderer will live in Akron.

Canton capitalists are putting up kilns at Sugarcreek, Tuscarawas county, on the Wheeling & Lake Erie, for the purpose of burning limestone to be sold as fertilizer. A tract of ten acres, underlaid with a thick vein of stone, has been leased, and work will be given to about forty men.

The trustees of Mt. Union college have selected the Rev. T. W. Lane, of East Liverpool, and Attorney David Fording, of Alliance, as members of a committee to arrange for the consolidation of Mt. Unoin and Sico colleges, as planned by the recent Methodist confernece. Scio will likely be made an academy.

Prise Russell, an attorney of Cresto and one of the leading men of the county, was taken to a Wooster hospital Monday. He is suffering with rheumatic fever and may die. He was the appointee of Governor Pattison to the office of warden of the Ohio penitentiary, the appointment being afterwards rescinded by Governor Harris.

State Mine Inspector George Harrison reports that eighteen persons met violent deaths in the coal mines of the state during the month of November. Athens, Guernsey, Jackson, Lawrence and Tuscarawas counties had one each, Belmont three, Jefferson five. Five of the number were Americans and the remainder Hungarians and Slavs.

The village of Shreve was startled Tuesday evening by the report that William Cornelius, a brother of Jane Cornelius, convicted of murder in the first derree at Canton, had attempted suicide by taking carbolic acid on hearing of the conviction of his brother. A surgeon on using a stomach pump found that Cornelius was suffering from an overdose of whisky.

The Pythians of Ohio have under consideration the erection of a home for the aged members of the order and the aged widows of deceased members. The plan has been adopted and all Knights of Pythias in the state are requested to vote, on the question at their first meeting night in December. It is quite probable the proposition will carry almost unanimously.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Snavely and children, of Westerville, were guests over Thanksgiving at the home of Mr. Snavely's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Snavely, in Front street. Mr. Snavely returned to Westerville Monday morning and Mrs. Snavely went to New Berlin to spend several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Graham.

The Rev. L. H. Burry on Monday morning received a letter from Dr. Jonathan G. Shabaz, of Persia, announcing the latter's departure, by way of Russia, for the United States. Dr. Shabaz is a relative of the late Rev. Baba Shabaz, a native Persian Lutheran missionary, who studied at the Capital university in Columbus and visited Massillon upon several occasions. Dr. Shabaz also expects to study in Columbus.

When Superintendent Sligh, of the Wayne county infirmary, made an examination of the clothing of Aaron Beck, aged 70, an inmate who died Saturday, he was surprized to find that the old man had $380 in cash and good notes for $1,500. Beck died of a broken heart over the loss of $3,400 he had loaned L. P. Ohliger, president of the broken Wooster National bank, on Ohliger's personal note, only a few weeks before the bank went up. Beck's death made the fifth death charged to the failure of the bank.

Police Chief Smith, of Canton, has received a letter from the authorities in Illinois in regard to William Funk, who was arrested in that city on a charge of robbing the bank at Ladd, Ill, about four weeks ago. Funk, who was regarded as a dangerous prisoner, was arrested while visiting relatives in Canton. The letter states that Funk has made a full confession and that up to the present time the officials have recovered $1,040 of the $1,700 taken from the bank, when with his brother-in-law, the cashier was held up at the point of a revolver.

Westbound passenger train No. 463, known as the Toledo special, on the Pittsburg, Ft Wayne & Chicago railroad, struck and instantly killed a man and two horses Tuesday afternoon about 1:40 o'clock. The accident occurred at the first road crossing east of Sebring, which is termed the Taylor crossing. The man was driving two horses and evidently did not notice the fast train approaching. The train was stopt and the body picked up and brought to Alliance and taken to Sharer's undertaking rooms, where it was identified as that of Uriah Green awalt, a farmer, living near Sebring.—Alliance Leader.

Considerable trouble has been reported from Genoa regarding the laborers who have been working on the pipe line in that vicinity, and a number of free-for-all fights have taken place. There is a conglomeration of Italians, Hungarians, Germans and Irish on the job, and when they started to mix it up Monday about a hundred of them were discharged. A number of them accumulated jags and went back yesterday, when another fight took place. After tearing things up around there an Italian who was crazy with drink boarded a car for Canton. He threatened all the passengers and it took three men to hold him until the square was reached, where he was taken in charge by Captain Patterson and Patrolman Zimmerman. He fought desperately and kicked Zimmerman in the face before he was finally landed in a cell. A number of them went the other way and got mixt up with the authorities at Massillon.—Canton Morning News.

OFFICERS FOR 1907.

Charles Brownewell was Elected President.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Past Chancellors' Association of Stark county, held in the Knights of Pythias hall in Canton, Monday night, the following officers were elected for 1907: Charles Brownewell, of Massillon, president; Joseph Bour, of Canton, vice president; William H. Cooper, of Canton, secretary; W. J. Evans, of New Berlin, treasurer; Frank J. Ryder, of Massillon, sergeant-at-arms; W. H Sopher, of Alliance, sentinel.

At the close of the business session a social session was held, which included a smoker. The next meeting will be held in the Knights of Pythias hall in Massillon on the first Monday in January.

PRESIDENT WAS HERE.

An Enthusiastic Meeting of the C. M. B. A.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association was held in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall Tuesday evening, with over fifty members present. The members were honored with a visit of Grand President Wechtre, of Canton, who has commenced his annual visits to all branches in Ohio. President Wechter gave an extended address, instructing the members in many details of the order's work, including some changes that have been made recently. A lunch was served at the close of the meeting.

GUARANTEED CURE for PILES, Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

MASONIC OFFICERS.

A Meeting of Hiram Chapter, R. A. M., Tuesday Night.

At the regular meeting of Hiram chapter, R. A. M., in the Masonic temple, Tuesday night, the following officers for the coming year were elected and installed: T. J. Falor, high priest; J. E. Foster, king; William Yost, scribe; Thomas Woods, captain of the hosts; Howard Garrigues, principal sojourner; Edward Zintsmaster, royal arch captain; Roy Lowry, G. M. of third veil; Charles G. King, second veil; Albert Davis, first veil; Z. T. Baltzly, treasurer; R. B. Crawford, secretary; William Stover, guard.

AUNT HANNAH'S BED IS SAFE.

Now Re-endowed for One and a Half Years.

MINSTRELS' NET RESULTS $757

Mrs. F. H. Chidester, President of the Aunt Hannah Bed Association, Says that Many People Helped the Belles With Their Entertainment.

Mrs. F. H. Chidester, president of the Aunt Hannah Bed Association, has prepared a report of the receipts and expenditures of the recent minstrel entertainment given to raise a fund to re-endow the public bed at the Mt. Airy hospital. Thru the indefatigable energy of this little body of Massillon women the bed has now been endowed for one year and a half. Had this not been done it is altogether likely that the hospital would have gone out of existence and the city would have been left without hospital accommodations of any kind whatsoever.

According to Mrs. Chidester's report the gross receipts from the entertainment were $908. The expenditures were $151, leaving a net result of $757. A few months ago the association sold a buffet in its possession for $80. This amount, together with a balance of several dollars left from the old endowment, is deposited at a local bank, with the receipts from the minstrel show.

Mrs. Chiester has requested The Independent to voice her thanks to the many persons who helpt in the good work. The people who day after day set their private affairs aside in order to rehearse and otherwise prepare for the entertainment are entitled to the biggest share of public gratitude, but there were other helpers who did not appear on the stage. Some of the specific donations were as follows:

Masons, $10

Stage hands donated their services amounting to $12

Massillon Light, Heat and Power Company, lights, $9.

Armory management, use of Armory, $25.

The Independent Company, tickets and advertising, $15.

Charles Gordon donated all the chairs used on the stage; Mr. Adelman, of the Massillon state hospital, arranged the spot light which shone upon the Belles at certain times during the entertainment, and Harold Howald prepared the orchestral accompaniments for a number of the songs.

FACING STARVATION.

Millions of Russian Peasants are Destitute.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 5.—Representatives of the Moscow zemstov famine relief organization, who have just returned from the stricken districts, have furnisht the Associated Press with the following facts regarding the conditions in the famine provinces:

The crops in the seven provinces of Samara Saratov, Sambirsk, Kasaran, Penza, Tambov and Ufa were practically total failures. In twenty-one provinces the harvests were very poor About 20,000,000 people will need assistance for from four to ten months to stave off starvation until the new crops are available. Tho affecting 18,000,000 persons, the destitution is less intense than it was in 1891.

Tho the conditions in the famine regions are now distressing, far worse may be expected in January. The zemstov organization funds, $300,000, will then be exhausted, and the relief committees will be compelled to cease their efforts for the starving peasants

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Columbus, Dec 5.—(By Associate Press.)—Allen G. Thurman, a grandson of Allen G Thurman, late United States senator from Ohio, suffered a stroke of paralysis today and is in a dying condition.

PLANS TO HELP RURAL SCHOOLS

State Commissioner Jones Wants New School Laws.

HE HAS VISITED OTHER STATES.

Says That Ohio Has Practically Neglected Its Country Schools —He Will Appeal to the Next Legislature for Assistance.

The fact that rural or ungraded schools of villages and cities have been neglected is recognized by State School Commissioner E. A. Jones, formerly head of the Massillon public schools, who will try to bring about a change in the laws in Ohio which will benefit those branches of the public school system. A campaign is to be waged for the country school before the meeting of the next general assembly in 1908. Among the things to be urged before the legislature will be special training for teachers of rural schools, local agricultural training, inspection of country schools and a system of county superintendents.

Commissioner Jones has just returned from an inspection trip thru Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, accompanied by Prof. J. H. Boyd, of Columbus. Mr Jones intends to make other trips during the year and will study the work done in other states with a view of adopting the best ideas in the Ohio system.

"I saw a great many things that I would like to have adopted in Ohio," said Professor Jones in a recent interview. "Wisconsin furnisht the most suggestions. They are giving special attention to the country schools. In Ohio these have been practically neglected.

"Some of the Western states do better than Ohio in the state aid furnisht weak schools. Wisconsin and Minnesota, in addition to the regular contribution for the lower grades, have a system of furnishing help for local high schools, school libraries, normal schools, manual training, agricultural training schools and county normal schools for training country teachers. They also have regular inspectors, who visit all schools in the state to make sure that they comply with the scholarship and other requirements to receive this state aid.

"These inspectors are required to hold at least one convention of all school authorities in every county each year. Clerks of school boards are required to attend. Members of school boards receive two dollars a day and mileage while present. The line of work to be taken up at these gatherings is determined by the state school department, so that it is uniform in all localities.

"The regular contribution to the school funds is much larger than in Ohio. Minnesota gives about four dollars for each pupil. The Ohio amount is only about one-third of this. It is given for the actual number enrolled more than forty-one days. In Ohio the division is based on the number of school age, without regard to the number enrolled.

"I was especially interested in the county normal schools. The regular state and city normal schools in all parts of the country are training teachers for the graded schools, and are unable to supply the demand.

"This leaves the country schools without competent instructors. It has been necessary to take almost anybody to be found for teachers, and even then it is hard to fill all the places. In Wisconsin twelve of these training schools have been establisht and plans are being completed for four more.

"Their course is designed solely to make country teachers. It is not as complete as in the regular normal schools and is not intended to fit those who attend for work in the graded schools, but solely to provide better teachers in this neglected field.

"I visited the school at Menominee, Wis. It is one of the oldest and best of this class. They have some excellent teachers and are doing good work. More than sixty per cent of the rural teachers in the county were trained at this school.

"In the same building is a county agricultural school. The course is a short one, but the rudiments are taught at the minimum of expense. Farming as a science is not taken up as in the agricultural universities, but the results show added profits to the farmers who have attended. In addition to soils and crops some manual training is given. This is planned to cover the things needed in ordinary farm work. At the forges chains and forks are made, and in the other departments the use of ordinary tools is taught.

"Only three of these agricultural schools have been started, but more are to be establisht.

"The work of the county superintendents is a great help along these lines. As it is now there is no way by which this department can get in touch with the schools of the state. When an inquiry is received regarding what is being done in the state along any line of work, all I can do is to write to the superintendent at the county seat. He has no connection with the schools in the county and frequenty is unable to be of much assistance. What he does is entirely voluntary.

"There is no uniformity of work. The state department stands alone. It cannot get into direct touch with the work in the state. The most valuable function of the county superintendent is to aid the local, or ungraded, schools. Each now stands alone. His relation to them is about the same as the relation of the city superintendent to the teachers in the graded schools.

"Ohio has been fortunate in the past because of the many small universities with normal departments and summer schools. They have furnisht some of the training that is being given by the county normal schools, but cannot take their place.

"I find that some of the states have establisht higher normal schools to train county superintendents, supervisors, principals, high school and other special teachers. This is not done in regular normal schools and is a valuable work."

JURY REAGHED VERDICT AT 2:30

Finds Cornelius Guilty of First Degree Murder.

PRISONER WAS IN COURT ROOM

He Heard the Verdict Calmly—Attorney J. C. Welty Filed a Motion for a New Trial—The Names of Jurymen.

Canton, Dec. 4.—The jury in the case of James W. Cornelius, tried on the charge of killing his wife last September by striking her over the head with a heavy window weight, returned to the court room at 2:20 Tuesday afternoon, having agreed on a verdict of first degree murder. The verdict was signed by Jacob H. Balmer, of Wilmot, foreman. The jury was out less than five hours, having retired at 9:30 Tuesday morning. Attorney J. C. Welty immediately filed a motion for a new trial Cornelius was present. He heard the verdict calmly. The jurymen were:

F. H. Killinger, Massillon; E. J. Meyer, Canton; L. A. Beaddy, Alliance; George Leeper, Richville; J. H. Palmer, Wilmot; C. W. Ream, Canton; F. Gleitsman, Massillon; John Berkbolder, Canal Fulton; A. L. McDonald, Alliance; George Sponseller, New Berlin; W. L. Nash, Marlborough; Philip Heidrick, Canton.

At the Eclipse.

Rotary printing presses, $1 to $5.
Regular 25c toy sweepers, special, 9c
Toy brooms, extra value, 9c.
Toy pianos, 25c to $10.
Toy dish sets, 4c to $1.
Steel sleighs, 50c, 75c, $1.
Automatic toys in endless variety.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing

KEPT SALOON OPEN SUNDAY

Massillon Man Fined in Common Pleas Court.

JUDGE GIVES HIM WARNING.

Canton Man is Under Arrest Charged With Robbing Mail Boxes in That City—Other Men are Implicated in the Crime.

Canton, Dec. 5.—Judge Harter Tuesday afternoon fined George Schneider, of Massillon, $25 and costs for violating the liquor laws by keeping open on Sunday. Schneider was indicted by the last grand jury along with Ed. Clause, his partner. In fining the saloonist the court warned him that if he again appeared in common pleas jurisdiction under a like charge, a work house sentence might be expected. Clause will appear before the court Wednesday afternoon to receive his penalty, according to prosecuting officials.

Harry Weckman, better known about the town and to the authorities as "Hod" Weckman, was arrested Tuesday night and locked up in the city prison on a charge of being one of the persons who has been robbing the mail boxes in the northeastern portion of the city. It appears that people living in the vicinity of the boxes tampered with recognized in Weckman one of the guilty parties and this information was imparted to the police officers. Before the night patrolmen started upon their duties Tuesday, Chief Smith gave instruction to them that Weckman should be picked up, and it was but a short time until Patrolman Riffle found him. The man who recognized Weckman declares that he was awakened by the noise in breaking off the lock and was close enough to recognize the man. Others were also implicated, but the officers have been unable to locate them. Weckman has very little to say in the city prison, and appears to be in ignorance of why he was arrested. He has been considered as a sort of a worthless fellow and has been in trouble several times before, once being charged with holding up a man and stealing a watch. Postmaster Clark called upon Chief Smith Wednesday morning and told that official that he had been in communication with Inspector Owen at Newcomerstown and that the government official would hurry back to Canton and assume charge of the case. The first belief of Postmaster Clark was that the work had been done by some of the foreigners living in that locality, owing to the fact that considerable trouble of a similar nature took place in the "Hunky" neighborhoods in that city. Upon the arrival of Inspector Owen, Weckman will be taken before United States Commissioner Julius Whiting, jr, for arraignment.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box 25c.

When you want the news while it is news, take THE INDEPENDENT

MURDERER BREAKS JAIL.

Charged With Killing a Policeman at Franklin.

Dayton, O., Dec. 5.—(By Associated Press.)—Henry White, the negro who shot and killed Officer George Basore at Franklin, O., in October last, escaped from the jail at Lebanon today, breaking the locks of the doors. Bloodhounds have been summoned from Dayton.

A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION

Home Protection League to Begin It on Sunday.

TIME FOR ACTION HAS COME.

B. F. Rhodes, of Millersburg, Will Speak Three Times—Beginning on Monday Union Mass Meetings Will be Held Every Night.

Beginning next Sunday and continuing every night for a week or longer, the Home Protection League will hold large union mass meetings in the various churches for the purpose of stirring up temperance sentiment. The League, which now numbers more than four hundred voters and which is growing in numbers, has been doing a great deal of quiet work. Now its members think the time has come for an aggressive campaign of education. Next Sunday B F. Rhodes, of Millersburg, who led the fight in putting that town "dry," will speak three times. He is a good speaker. The places of these meetings will be announced probabl tomorrow.

Beginning on Monday night and continuing thru the week, Superintendent Marsh of the Anti-Saloon League, will deliver stereopticon lectures every night, going from one church to another. The subject of his lectures is "The Saloon Under the Searchlight" All of these lectures will be free to the public. All meetings are to be union meetings. All of the people of Massillon who believe in clean politics in municipal rule and who believe that officers should be elected who stand for the home as opposed to the saloon are expected to unite in these meetings.

Union mass meetings will be held every Sunday afternoon, some of the meetings for men only.

Florida via Washington or Baltimore and Steamer Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Liberal stop-over privileges (Diverse routes after Dec. 16th.) Very low rates. Consult agents.

800. P. H. C. Join now.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Rain Coats in several different styles—sold up to $18. sale price....$9.50

THE Bee Hive

Skirts—plain colors and fancy materials—sold up to $10, sale price....$4.85

The Sixth Anniversary Sale

Stirs Garment Selling to a Lively Rate

Reduced Prices, New Goods and the Nearness of Christmas Make This Sale one of Unusual Importance .. ..

The following items are special sale offerings at very low prices—but remember the stocks are complete in every class of garments and the prices much to your advantage in every case.

Ladies' All Wool Black Coats, long, loose styles, satin lined throughout; also long, loose styles, in fancy materials—Anniversary Sale..$8.75

Ladies' Black Broadcloth Coats in loose and fitted effects—also a few fancy mixtures in the lot, values up to $20, Anniversary Sale $13.50

Extra value among the finer Coats, in loose and fitted styles fine broadcloth with fine satin lining, values up to $20, Anniversary Sale.....$21.50

Children's Wool Coats—plain colors and mixtures—sizes 1 to 6 years—values to $6.50, Anniversary Sale... $3.98

Girls' Long Coats—sizes 6 to 14 years, pretty styles and splendid materials—values to $8.50, Anniversary Sale...$5

Suits at $5.00

One lot of Suits, mostly black, but including a few fancies—a bargain chance, Anniversary Sale....$5.00

Suits at $10.00

A good selection of really attractive Suits—every one a beauty—regular prices were up to $20, Sale price.....$10.00

Suits at $15.00

Many pretty Broadcloth Suits in this lot, black and colors; also novelty materials—new styles, Anniversary Sale

The Massillon Independent.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY DECEMBER 6, 1906

It is a satisfaction to know that the deadly grade crossing is being gradually eliminated even tho the reform so far has not struck Ohio to any great extent. In Massachusetts this year $2,653,894 was spent for the purpose. Of this amount the railroads pay $1,576,399, the state $688,507 and the cities and towns $388,487.

A correspondent of a New York paper who has just returned from a trip abroad makes a good suggestion. He saw this sign in a Paris establishment selling typewriters: "American spoken here." The place received American patronage as well as that of native Frenchmen and colonials from Cambodia and Algiera, to whom the sign was translated as "Icio n parle Americain." No one, says the writer, misunderstood what was meant or exprest disproval. "Why," he continues, "could not our exporting interests be advantaged by the extended application of this idea on which there are no patents. Why can't the meaning of the word American cover and include the language spoken by two-thirds of all Americans, two-thirds of all users everywhere totaled of the language being Americans?"

The President's message is long, but a careful reading of every one of its incisive paragraphs will repay those who desire to inform themselves thoroly as to the trend of executive thot upon every subject of national interest. The President's views concerning corporations and government control, marriage and divorce, the relations of capital and labor, lynching, the merchant marine and certain other questions are already known, but their formal expression in detail, together with the executive recommendations concerning them, are exceedingly important. On subjects of recent interest there is good, plain speaking. There can be no longer any doubt as to Mr. Roosevelt's standing regarding the Japanese difficulties in California. He thinks that the rights of aliens under treaties should be enforced. The administration is anxious to end the agitation on this subject and the President has taken the right step toward this end. This country will not be forced to swords points with a nation whose friendship has become someting more than a mere tradition. The words of the message show that there is no sympathy with the measures that have been enacted toward the Japanese by agitators on the Pacific coast.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING IN THE MESSAGE.

The Independent points with pride to the fact that President Roosevelt's message is couched in words which follow the simplified spelling rules. The message was composed into type in the government printing office and, of course, is in the style of other executive documents. Following are some of the President's phrases, showing the new spelling as used by its chief exponent:

Another bill which has just past one house of congress.

Great tho the benefit of these schools has been.

The sinister demagogs and fool'sh visionaries.

Now, however, largely thru the instrumentality of the bureau of labor.

Let me again urge that the congress provide for a thoro investigation.

A drastic and thorogoing child-labor law should be enacted.

The wives and children of employes whose pay stopt.

Whether owned directly or thru subsidiary or affiliated companies.

It is probable that a thoroly efficient system of education comes next to the influence of patriotism.

Many subjects of common interest to all the American nations were discust by the conference.

It is much to be wisht that all foreign governments would take the same view.

An attack of this kind had been wholly unlookt for.

My heart and hand another claimed,
His plea had come too late.
It's ever thus with people without
pluck and rim,
Take Rocky Mountain Tea, don't get
left again.

The Baltzly Company.

MORE WORK AT THE MINES

The Mining Condition Shows an Improvement.

HAVE DEMAND FOR PRODUCT.

The Mines are Being Operated on an Average of Four Days a Week—No Fears of a Coal Famine in Massillon This Winter.

The mines of the Massillon district are being operated about four days a week at present, a condition of affairs showing much improvement over the condition early in the fall. The operators are being given more cars for shipment out of the district and some of the mines will average twenty working days a month. This is considered an improvement by the operators over the conditions in September. At that time some companies worked but twelve days a month.

In spite of the better conditions the Massillon operators have not settled back into the lap of ease and contentment, but are pushing their claims before the state railroad commission for still better service on the part of the railroads in furnishing cars. The commission will insist in the use of cars properly equipt with air brakes and the Massillon operators will insist that the supply of cars sent into this district be thus equipt. A few cars not so equipt may be used by each coal company, but only for trade into Massillon. Cars for the lake or for the Northwest shipment must be the standard cars in all respects.

Some operators have been told that when the lake season closes there will be a better supply of cars, but this is not taken seriously by the operator, who know that the Northwest states are calling for coal in large quantities and at any price. As soon as navigation stops the railroads will be called upon to take coal to the Northwest and it is a question if the long hauls this winter will not make the supply of cars here worse than ever.

There will not be a coal famine in Massillon or surrounding towns and cities this winter, as the market will be kept supplied by the use of cars which are not permitted on long hauls. More of these cars are available than the coal companies desire to use.

Some of the Massillon operators have asked the state railroad commission to investigate the claim that a certain railroad company is not distributing its cars proportionately between the rival coal companies. As yet the commission has not given a reply. The independent operators ask that no favoritism be shown. An early reply is looked for.

Massillon operators report the receipt of many orders for coal both for immediate and time shipment. The Massillon product still holds its undisputed place at the top of the list of high grade coals and the supply this year is only limited by the facilities offered by the railroad companies in getting the product upon the open market.

LIVES LOST IN FLOOD.

Sixty Persons Drowned at Clifton, Arizona.

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 5.—(By Associated Press.)—Private railroad dispatches received here say that sixty lives were lost at Clifton yesterday in a great flood that swept thru the camp, destroying many business buildings, wrecking the smelting plant of the Arizona Copper Company and tearing out miles of track of the Arizona & Mexico railroad. Clifton, which has about 3,500 people, lies in a narrow valley near the eastern line of Arizona.

The Taking Cold Habit

The old cold goes; a new one quickly comes. It's the story of a weak throat, weak lungs, a tendency to consumption. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral breaks up the taking-cold habit. It strengthens, soothes, heals. Ask your doctor about it.

"I had a terrible cold, and nothing relieved me. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it promptly broke up my cold, stopped my cough, and eased every part of my body. It did wonderful work for me."—MR. J. F. LUTZ. Toledo, Ohio.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. HAIR VIGOR.

Keep the bowels regular with Ayer's Pills. Just one pill each night.

SENATE IS BUSY.

Many Bills and Resolutions Were Introduced.

Washington, Dec. 5.—(By Associated Press.)—The Senate committee on naval affairs ordered a favorable report on the nomination of Metcalf to be secretary of the navy.

The morning business was heavy in the Senate, as many petitions, memorials, bills and resolutions were presented. After a debate the Senate postponed until tomorrow the consideration of the resolution calling for information relative to the discharge of the negro troops at Brownsville, Tex.

The President sent a special message to congress urging legislation giving the executive authority, upon his own initiative and responsibility, to dismiss any officer whom he thinks unworthy to remain in the service.

WRECK ON THE MONON.

Eighteen Passengers on Limited are Injured.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—(By Associated Press.)—The Cincinnati-Chicago limited train on the Monon road was derailed early today near Frankfort, Ind., by a broken rail. Eighteen passengers were injured, but nobody was killed. It is not believed that any of the injured will die.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Dec. 5.—Miss Winifred Phthyon, of Akron, visited her former schoolmates and Newman friends Friday.

Miss Lottie Stoner spent Thanksgiving with Bellevue friends.

Mrs. John Sadler ate her Thanksgiving turkey with Massillon friends.

The Misses Beatrice and Susie Jenkins, of East Greenville, were the guests of the D. E. Rowlands family last week.

Miss Hattie Davis, John Davis, Ed R. Roderick, Thomas Roderick, Mrs. Jennie Reese, Joseph Reese and D. E. Reese, of Massillon, circulated among their many Newman friends last week.

Richard Davis and family entertained the relations ip with the Thanksgiving dinner and a royal good time was had by all present.

E. B. Prentice visited with his parents at their home in Sandusky last week.

Several of our young friends attended the surprize party for T. F. Son s at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman, in Wellman street, Massillon, Friday evening, and report a jolly good time.

E. E. Freed, of Wooster, a former school teacher in district No. 8, visited friends from Saturday until Monday.

The young people of Newman will give another of their popular entertainments in the school house next Saturday evening, December 8. Everybody is invited.

The eighty-acre farm of the late Levi Weygandt was sold last Saturd y to a Mr. Johnson for $3,056. This is considered a cheap farm.

Mrs. E. B. Prentice and son spent last week with her brother, W. P. Sonnhalter, at Canton.

Thomas Thomas has resigned his position as government immigrant inspector at Pittsburg, and has hung up his shingle as an attorney-at-law in the Citizens building, Cleveland. Mr. Thomas is a Newman production and is considered one of our brightest young men, and we predict for him a successful career in his chosen profession. In the past we have always found him at the head of his classes.

GENOA.

Genoa, Dec. 5.—Isaac Edgington will have sale Friday, December 7, of his household furniture.

M. Harmon will move to Massillon in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. John Gephart and William Hartzell, of Canton, spent Thanksgiving at Fred Marchand's home.

P. Shandle and family will move to Reedurban in the near future.

A number of farmers have been butchering thru our vicinity.

G. Bille is repairing fences for the East Ohio Gas Company.

Miss Gladys Ruch is on the sick list.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

West Brookfield, Dec. 3.—Mr. and Mrs Daniel Friend spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Friend, at Massillon.

Miss Jennie Builder, of Indiana, is a Brookfield visitor.

Miss Hilda McIntosh has returned to her home at this place after a few days' visit with friends at Bolivar.

Mr. Ostrander, of New York, was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Feichter on Sunday.

WEST BROOKFIELD

West Brookfield, Dec 5.—Mrs. Martha Fothergill and two children have returned after a few days' visit with relatives in Wooster.

Mrs. Minick, of this place, was among the Canal Fulton visitors this week.

Earl Borrell and little Hazel Levers are on the sick list.

nces Friend is a Warming- today.

EITHER WORK OR PAY SUM.

New Poll Tax May Affect Voters in Cities.

LAW IN EFFECT DECEMBER 1.

The Board of Public Service is Not Certain That the Law Can be Put Into Force Here—A Source of Revenue to City.

Wouldn't it attract a crowd and be a sight long to be remembered to see a force of bankers, business and professional men in the city working out their poll tax in the streets of Massillon next year?

That is what some of them may be doing next spring, altho there is a loophole by which a penalty of three dollars may be paid instead of working. The new poll tax law went into effect on December 1. The last general assembly re-enacted the law. It requires all male persons between the ages of 21 and 55 years to either pay three dollars into the treasury or work two days in the streets or roads between April 15 and July 1. Soldiers, pensioners, volunteer firemen and members of the Ohio national guard companies are not required to pay the tax in any manner.

Up to the present time the law has been interpreted as applying only to townships and vilages, but it is now held, according to a Columbus decision, that the law applies not only to townships in the rural districts, but to villages and cities as well, and that the board of public service has the power to appoint a street commissioner, whose duty it will be to collect the tax. If the law applies to Massillon and all the voters pay up instead of working out their taxes, the city would receive several thousand dollars for street purposes.

The board of public service will look into the question. It has been the opinion of all city boards up to this time that the poll tax law did not affect cities.

Of course, there are many prominent business and professional men in the city who were once country boys and it may be that for the sake of "auld lang syne" they will prefer to work out their taxes at the rate of $1.50 a day instead of simply walking up to the city treasurer and depositing a small sum. This would be a splendid example to the younger generation, to say nothing of the exhilarating influence it would exert in our athletic city.

Resolutions of Respect.

The following resolutions of respect were adopted by Newman lodge No. 787, I. O. O. F.:

North Lawrence, O., Nov. 27, 1906.

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst by death our worthy brother, Luke Anderson, whose patience during a long term of sickness elicits our affection,

Resolved, That we bow submissively to His will and recognize in this sad dispensation that Brother Anderson has been transferred from Newman lodge to the grand lodge on high.

Resolved, That we cherish in fond remembrance his noble qualities and friendship for the order.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his bereaved family in this their time of grief thru sadness and death.

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days and that these resolutions be recorded on the journal of our lodge, a copy be presented to the family of our deceased brother, and a copy of the same be publisht in The Massillon Independent.

ISAAC SANDWITH,
GEORGE IRVING,
JOHN G. EVANS,
Committee.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, December 3, 1906:

LADIES.

Begley, Norcen B.	Benton, Miss A.
Bronon, Mrs. Mary J.	Carr, Miss Mame
Clemens, Nora	Eames, Miss Emma
Kennehan, Miss Jennie	Sanner, Mrs. W. R.
Slaughter, Miss Mildred	Trendley, Miss Esther
Young, Mrs. Cora	

MEN.

Bash, Clarence	Fleming, H.
Gallager, W.	Grual, Chaney
Hoffman, Ivon O.	Hollopeter, Oscar B.
Karth, Edward	Manyhiman, Curg
Miller, William	Mianey, Bone
Nuner, Wm. M.	Oliver, Geo. W. Jr.
Pollworth, H. C.	Rhodes, Dallas H.
Roper, G. H.	Rosenstock, C.
Russell, G. W.	Spencer, B. F.
Stratton, Lot	Weckesser, Dr. R. A.

FOREIGN.

Giovanni, Andreano	Zold, Istvan

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised. LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

It is the best safeguard against indigestion, biliousness and dyspepsia, known to mankind. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. The Baltzly Company.

LAW TO BE TESTED.

Legality of California Statute is Questioned.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—(By Associated Press.)—Under a direct order from Washington, representatives of the department of justice in California have been instructed to begin action in the courts to test the legality of the state statute which provides that children of Mongolian descent shall attend separate schools.

AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Themes to be Presented at Services This Week.

The following subjects will be presented by the Rev. H. D. Allen, of Wooster, at the Baptist church this week:

Wednesday, "The Power of Sin."

Thursday, "The Sinner's Cry for Mercy."

Friday, "Repentance."

Sunday, "Saving Faith," "Conversion."

Monday, December 10, "The Kind of Savior We Need."

Tuesday, "The Embassador's Entreaty."

Wednesday, "God's Call to a New Life."

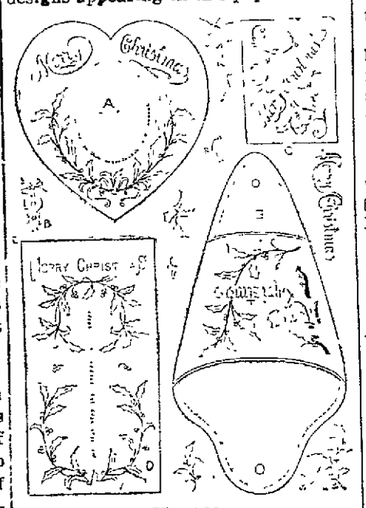
Thursday, "An Appeal for a Tender Heart."

Friday, "The Gospel Invitation."

Transferable Embroidery Designs.

This cut is a small reproduction of an embroidery pattern 10x15 inches. On receipt of ten cents we will send the large design by mail to any address. The pattern may be transferred to any material for embroidering by simply following the directions given below.

Look for other beautiful embroidery designs appearing in this paper.



No. 500.

ORDER BY NUMBER.

THE THERMOMETER. FIG. D.

This design may be carried out so as to be used when finisht either hanging or standing. It may be carried out in various ways with a wide range in choice of materials such as wash silk, linen, etc., being embroidered with silks of appropriate shades. It makes a very pretty useful and inexpensive holiday gift, especially adapted for those who appreciate the needle craft. The thermometer can be purchased at any notion store and attached to the dotted line. The material may be fitted over cardboard to make it stiff.

THE WHISK BROOM HOLDER. FIG. E.

This makes a very useful and pretty Christmas present. It may be worked on linen or felt with suitable shades of silk. It is in two parts (back and front,) these are sewed together with cardboard between each as interlining. It is then finisht with a ribbon at top, by which it may be hung.

THE HEART SHAPED PICTURE FRAME. FIG. A AND B.

This design is exact size and is exceedingly pretty and artistic when finisht, therefore makes an ideal holiday gift. It may be worked on linen, silk, felt or other material with suitable shades of silk. It is then fitted over cardboard and may either be hung as shown in Fig. B or stand with a supporter in back. Fig. B shows how picture frame looks when finisht.

THE CARD CASE. FIG. C.

This makes a very pretty and useful holiday present. As shown represents the exact size of the outer part and therefore can be used as pattern. The pockets may be cut separate, a trifle smaller than the outside in order to leave space for inserting the cards. These two parts (the outside and pocket part) are then sewed together at the edge with cardboard as interlining between. This design may be carried out in ecru linen colored silks or chamois and embroidered with shaded silks of red and green. If desired a narrow silk cord of contrasting color or cord piping may be used as finish around the outer edge. The small sprays and "Merry Christmas" may be used for extra decoration, if desired.

Keep these directions and order by number.

When you have sent to this office 10 cents and have received the full size working pattern noted above, follow these directions:

Lay material on which transfer is to be made on hard, smooth surface. Sponge material with damp cloth. Material should be damp, not too wet. Lay pattern face down on material and press firmly, rubbing from you with crumpled handkerchief in hand. Transfer will be sufficiently plain in a few seconds. Don't let the pattern slip. Each pattern good for several transfers.

If you don't know what you want, try Mrs. Austin's Pancakes for a really good breakfast.

STARK'S SALARY LIST.

Auditor Oberlin Draws Highest Compensation.

Columbus, Dec. 5.—Auditor M. W. Oberlin has reported to Auditor of State Guilbert the compensations received by the county officers of Stark county during the year ending September 1. He drew more than any other official—$9,315.32.

The amounts drawn by the various officials are as follows:

Recorder W. W. King—From all sources, $8,128 98; paid out in clerk hire, $1,785 33; net compensation, $6,343 65.

Sheriff R. Frank Wilson—From all sources, $5,475.87; for deputy and clerk hire, $1,600; net compensation, $3,875.87.

Clerk of Court J. J. Wise—From all sources, $5,928 40; for clerk hire, $2,140; net compensation, $5,788 40.

Prosecuting Attorney C. C. Upham—From all sources, $5,913.32.

Probate Judge C. Bow—From all sources, $7,630; for clerk hire, 2,004; net compensation, $5,626.

Commissioners James Burnheimer, A. A. Hay and H. H Hill, salary, $2,088 each.

Treasurer (name not given)—From all sources, $9,252 44; paid out in clerk hire, $3,467.85; net compensation, $5,784.59.

Auditor M. W. Oberlin—From all sources, $11,805.32; for clerk hire, $2,490; net compensation, $9,315.32.

The prosecuting attorney was the only official who did not pay out anything for clerk hire.

He Wouldn't Wake.

One evening last week Mr. Poindexter, a traveling man, had a remarkable dream. He seemed to be exploring an old and unused attic in his dwelling house. Presently he uncovered an ancient chest. He opened it and found it full of gold and silver.

So strong was the impression upon him that he realized at once the utter folly of waking up. Thereupon he slept on and continued to dream.—Chicago Tribune.

Ask Pennsylvania Lines Agents

About reduced rate Interchangeable Mileage Exchange orders and lower fares. At Massillon, O., consult F. L. McEwen, agent.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, 1½ miles west of Canal Fulton, on Warwick road, farming implements and household goods, on Tuesday, Dec. 11. Also on same day of sale we will offer the real estate consisting of 36 acres more or less. On said premises is a good bank barn, a comfortable house good variety of fruit and never failing running water.

MRS. P. S. TILTON.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist and ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S ENGLISH DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years regarded as Best, Safest, Always Reliable. Sold by Druggists everywhere.
Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

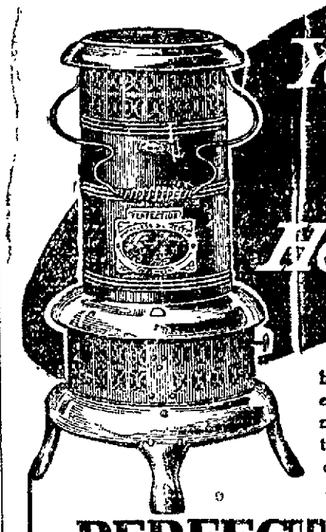
In the Name of Sense,
that good common sense of which all of us have a share, how can you continue to buy ordinary soda crackers, stale and dusty as they must be, when for 5¢ you can get

Uneeda Biscuit

fresh from the oven, protected from dirt by a package the very beauty of which makes you hungry.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Have You an Extra Room to Heat?



There need not be a cold room in the house if you own a PERFECTION Oil Heater. This is an oil heater that gives satisfaction wherever used. Produces intense heat without smoke or smell because it is equipped with smokeless device—no trouble, no danger. Easily carried around from room to room. You cannot turn the wick too high or too low. As easy and simple to care for as a lamp. The

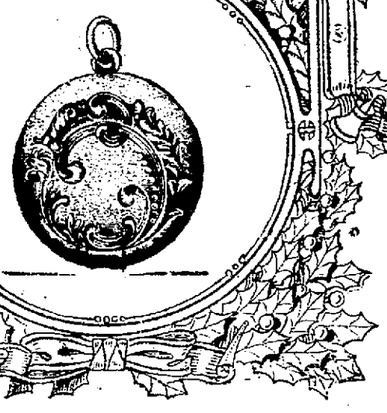
PERFECTION Oil Heater
(Equipped with Smokeless Device.)

is an ornament to the home. It is made in two finishes—nickel and japan. Brass oil fount beautifully embossed. Holds 4 quarts of oil and burns 9 hours. Every heater warranted. Do not be satisfied with anything but a PERFECTION Oil Heater. If you cannot get Heater or information from your dealer write to nearest agency for descriptive circular.

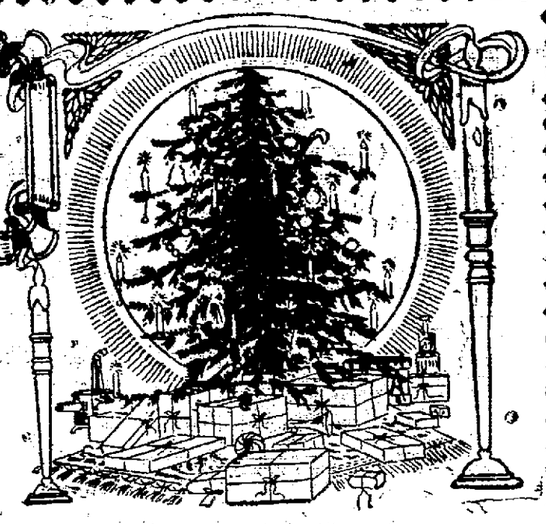
The Rayo Lamp makes the home bright. Is the safest and best lamp for all-round household use. Gives a clear, steady light. Fitted with latest improved burner. Made of brass throughout and nickel plated. Every lamp warranted. Suitable for library, dining room or parlor. If not for sale by your dealer's write to nearest agency.

OIL COMPANY.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®



Christmas Jewelry



Have you been asking yourself questions? Have you been saying over and over to yourself, what shall it be? Day after day hundreds of people ask themselves that question, and day after day it goes unanswered.

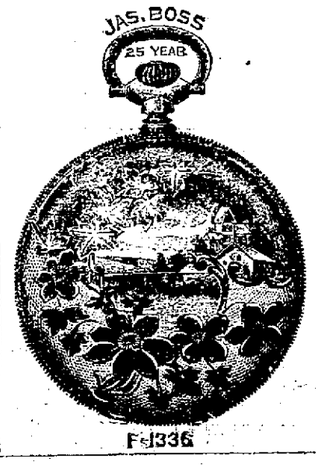
OUR STOCK ANSWERS ALL QUESTIONS

A visit here will reveal "Suitables" to make choosing easy for you and though Xmas is but 16 days away it is a pleasurable time to shop. No crowds, ample time and stock without a dent in it. This year we are ready for the biggest yet---Have more of everything, and while the variety is just about endless, there is also that daintiness; that charm, that is a part of every well-chosen Jeweler's stock. Glad to lay aside your selection until the eventful day, on a small deposit.

New Variety of Popular Priced Souvenir

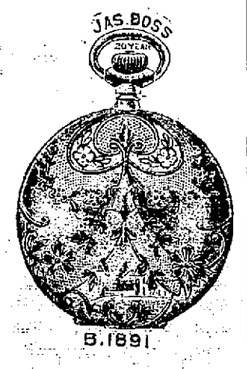
SPOONS

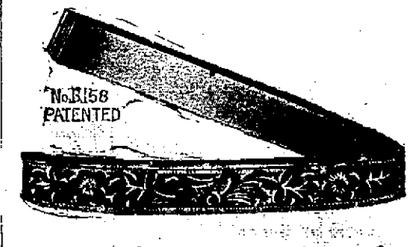
Ranging in price from 75c to $3.00



Watches

We are always ready to sell you the right kind of a timepiece at the right kind of a price. There is nothing better than the best, and no honest man can sell an honest article lower than the low water mark. There is a limit both ways and we come up to those limits and offer you as good as you can get as cheap as it can be sold. If you want an honest, reliable watch at the lowest possible price, come and see our holiday line, which includes a splendid variety of the latest in ladies' and gentlemen's watches.





Our stock is new and of artistic designs and ranging in price from

$1.50 to $35.00

A. J. MILLER, 10 South Erie Street

THE LUNGS ARE LIFE.

An Odd Little Essay on the Subject of Breathing.

Everything on, in and under the earth breathes—animals, minerals, vegetables, etc. The tides are caused by the breathing of the earth itself. This old globe must take two long breaths a day, each inspiration requiring six hours and each expiration the same period of time. If Mother Earth did not breathe she would in all probability "bust" and blow up. When she breathes too hard, as if in a panic, or because of some geological excitement, she cracks the ground and we have the earthquake. Her ordinary respiratory movement merely expands and contracts the water volume.

Singularly enough, air is the most important element provided by nature. A man can live forty-five days without food, several days without water and about three or four minutes without air. Take away his lungs, as by pneumonia, and death is as certain as sin. Does the heart beat make the circulation of the blood or does the circulation make the heart beat? What causes breathing? Does breathing make the heart beat? Does breathing make the circulation? Important, vitally important, are these questions. You may remove a man's liver, kidneys, stomach, intestines; you may sever arteries and veins; you may even stab him through the heart or withdraw his brains, and he will still live, but take away his lungs and he is dead. The lungs are the life!—New York Press.

THE MOTORIST'S JOYS.

A Tribute to the Beauty and the Delights of the Road.

To "see life steadily and see it whole" was Matthew Arnold's ethical aspiration. That is how the motorist sees the land he traverses. His teacher is the road. A road is the most interesting and instructive thing on earth. It is the chain that binds a country together; it is the artery along which the lifeblood of a people flows; it is the story of their past, the exhibition of their present, the presage of their future; it is the book of humanity, with a picture and a story and a lesson on every page. The history of Rome is in her roads. Once know and love the road and you can tolerate no other transit. Too fast? Read the wonderful poem W. E. Henley wrote after a friend's motor car had revealed England to him:

Speed and the range of God's skies,
Distances, changes, surprises;
Speed and the hug of God's winds,
Beautiful, whimsical, wonderful.

Read the whole of this "imperishable poem," as William Archer calls it (I had the privilege of giving it to the public), and never talk to me again of "going too fast to see anything." It is just because we go fast that we see everything.—Henry Norman, M. P., in Scribner's.

SMOKELESS POWDER.

Curiosities of the Explosive That Resembles Wax and Beads.

What is this smokeless powder? It is the modern high explosive which has superseded the old style black powder, even as electricity has superseded gas, and which is used not only in the field for sporting purposes, but is used exclusively for the shoulder arms of the army and the navy as well as for the machine guns, the rapid fire guns and the huge rifles on the decks of our battleships and within the works of our fortifications. Practically it is nothing but a mixture of gun cotton and alcohol and ether, or acetone, or else acetone with gun cotton and nitroglycerin—the two strongest explosives known—and, blended into a new compound which is at least double as strong as the common black powder, explodes without giving off smoke, and, once finished, not merely loses the dangerous characteristics of its dreaded ingredients, but is so safe that you might give a hatful of the powder to a baby to play with. He might pound it with a hammer to his heart's content, or you yourself might place it on an anvil and bring a forty pound sledge down on it. It would merely squash like so much soap or putty. So commission proof is this powder that you might drop a house on a heap of fifty tons of it and it would not explode. So proof is it against explosion by fire that you might place a stick of cannon powder on a saucer in your bedroom, light it with a match and go to bed by a flickering, sizzling light, as if given off by burning fat. In short, you simply cannot explode this powder unless you go to the trouble of confining it, and even then you can explode it only by using a fulminate of mercury detonator.

The quickest way to picture smokeless powder is to dismiss all ideas of the ordinary black gunpowder so familiar to every one. The color of the modern powder is not black at all, but has the shade of dark amber. In the sense of a powder being finely divided solid, smokeless powder is no powder at all. It consists of a waxlike composition, the size of the "grains" varying according to the calibers of the guns for which they are designed. For use in revolvers, rifles and sporting guns the grains resemble the tiny perforated glass beads, of the sort used in old time needlework. For the machine guns, the rapid fire guns, the heavy rifles of battleships and forts the grains are cylindrical in shape, varying in size from a third of an inch to three-fourths of an inch in length to three-fourths of an inch in diameter and about two inches in length, each grain, in order to increase the area exposed to ignition, being perforated equidistantly and longitudinally with from one to six holes, big as knitting needles, depending upon the size of the grain.—A. W. Rolker in Appleton's.

Practical Diagnostic Sign of Death.

Dr. Ott of Lillebonne (through Journal des sciences medicales de Lille) suggests the following practical and simple method of ascertaining whether or not life is present: The point selected is the forearm, which is quickly accessible, is free from hair and is easily exposed. The arm is extended horizontally from the body and the forearm pronated. If the test is made in the open air a cloak is held so as to shield the part from all motion of the atmosphere. The flame of a candle is now directly applied to a spot on the forearm, which is closely watched by the observer. At the end of a few seconds a swelling rapidly forms and bursts. If it contains air or gas the tissues are lifeless. If it contains liquid or exudation life is present.

"Man In the Street."

Emerson was not the first to use this phrase in his "Conduct of Life," which was published in 1860. In the first series of the "Greville Memoirs," under date March 22, 1830, occurs the following passage:

"Then will come the question of a dissolution, which one side affirms will take place directly, and the other that the king will not consent to it, knowing, as 'the man in the street' (as we call him at Newmarket) always does, the greatest secrets of kings and being the confidant of their most hidden thoughts."

It would appear from this that the expression was in common use among racing men in 1830.—Notes and Queries.

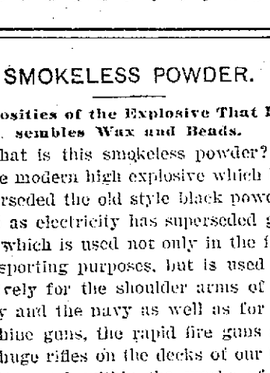
Notice.

Sealed bids will be received at the Stark county infirmary until 12 o'clock noon December 20, 1906, for the furnishing of groceries, coal and dress beef for one year from January 1, 1907, to December 31, 1907. Proposals for the above bill of goods can be received by calling on superintendent at the infirmary. All bids must be addrest to the clerk of the board of directors, Charles E. Jarvis, Box 480, Canton, O.

Reduced rates every Sunday via the E.

JUST OUT! Our BIG HOLIDAY STOCK

For All to Pass Judgment. We advise all to pick out your presents while the stock is fresh and complete. A small payment will insure you in laying away anything you may select.



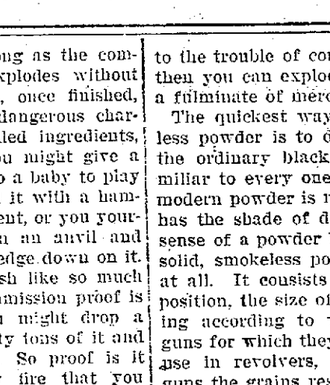
Diamonds

Are a Regal Gift.

It Has No Peer Among Precious Stones.

A suitable gift for Ladies or Gentlemen. Our stock is complete and we have the goods at the right prices.

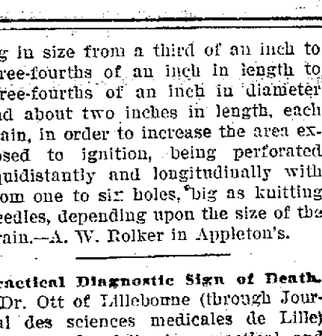
PLEASED TO SHOW YOU.



These **Toilet Sets** Will Make Good Xmas Gifts

Not unless you have looked elsewhere and priced other Toilet Sets, will you fully realize the great value we offer. The three-piece set, Comb, Brush and Mirror, may be had in genuine silver or heavy French plate. The designs which we show are not only pretty, but are exclusive to this store.

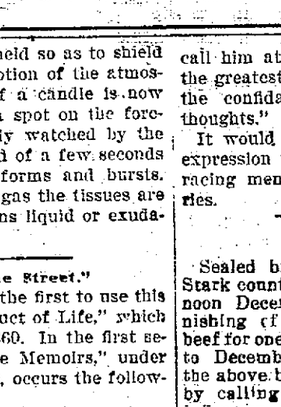
WE INVITE COMPARISON.



A **Locket** and **Chain**

Will be very acceptable and much appreciated by most any young lady. For the selection of those who intend giving such a gift, we have prepared a stock purposely for Xmas trade, and have included designs and effects that are entirely new this season, and such as you should expect only to find in

A STORE DOING A BUSINESS AS GREAT AS OURS.



There is Real Value in Our **Girls' Watches!**

The Watches we sell are substantial, accurate, serviceable time pieces and make an excellent present for the mother, daughter, sweetheart or wife. Also a very extensive line in Popular Gentlemen's Watches.

WE WELCOME YOU TO LOOK OVER OUR LARGE STOCK.

Engraving Free. Repairing of Watches Will Have Our Prompt Attention Always. Always Welcome at

HUTCHINSON & MYERS,

The Jewelers and Opticians, **11 East Main Street.**

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Strasburg's Greater Store

Is one of the largest Department Stores in Eastern Ohio It is the largest store in America, in a town of eight hundred people.

Sales $300,000 annually.

The Garver Bros. Co.

The Cash Buyers Union of Chicago, a big Mail Order House, failed a short time ago. The assignee knowing that we were large operators at Retail, Wholesale and Mail Orders, wrote us to come on at once and investigate a proposition he made. Our buyers went and the result is that we purchased an enormous quantity of these goods. Customers of this house know that only the best goods were handled. We trust you will study the prices we quote. It paid us to go to Chicago to investigate. It will pay you to come to Strasburg and see these bargains.

Facts:

We can sell goods at lower prices than stores in larger towns, because the expenses for doing business is much lower here. We can sell goods at lower prices than stores in smaller towns because we do a business of $300,000.

Carpets

We've never seen nice, clean, desirable carpets sold at such low prices.

Elegant All Wool Ingrain Carpets

Their No. 31A, 334— their price 63c, Our Price. 50c

Best All Wool Filling Cotton Chain Ingrain Carpets

Their No 31P, 318—their price 47c, Our Price. 39c

Hemp Carpet at ..... 9c yd
Their best Hemp Carpets at ..... 12c yd
All Wool Terry Carpets ..... 56c yd
Cottage Carpets ..... 24c yd

Housefurnishings

Merchandise of Splendid Quality, Standard Well Known Makes; the Prices Will Speak for Themselves.

Nickel Plated Copper Coffee Pots, 6 pint, their price 67c, Our Price **45c**

Tin Wash Boilers, 1-X Copper Bottom, their price 78c, Our Price **48c**

Self Tilting Preserve Kettles, enameled, 8 quart, their price 60c, Our Price ... **42c**

Crumb Pan and Brush, japanned, their price 28c, Our Price. **21c**

Tea Trays or Waiters, extra heavy japanned, oval 14 in., their price 10c, Our Price **8c**

Savory Roasters, size 11½ x 17½ x 8½ in., their price 84c, Ours **63c**

Ideal Steak Pounders, hard wood handles, nickeled head, their price 10c, Ours **7c**

Steel Spiders, 12 in. wrought steel, their price 45c, Ours **32c**

Carpet Sweepers, steel case, enameled, their price $2.25, Our Price **$1.59**

Carpet Sweepers, steel case nickeled ball, their price $2.50, Ours **$1.89**

Stove Brushes, black bristle, 10½ in. long, their price 12c, Our Price **8c**

Slaw Cutters, one blade, 5x16 in., their price 12c, Our Price **8c**

Bath Tub Seats, oak, nickeled hangers, rubber guards, their price, 80c, Ours **63c**

Useful Toys.

These Prices are Certainly Interesting.

5170 Electric Magnetic Machine, their price 98c Our Price **63c**

5269 Universal Spelling Board, their price 89c, Our Price **63c**

5267 Numeral Frames, their price 25c, Our Price **19c**

5296 Checker Boards, their price 25c, Our Price **19c**

5014 Indestructible Dolls, metal heads, their price 75c, Our Price **43c**

3115 Children's Wrist Bags, their price 15c, Our Price **10c**

5405 Banks for Dimes or Nickels, their price 8c, Our Price **5c**

Cloth and Leather Books.

Cameo series, their No, 9340. Best works of the worlds' most celebrated authors 200 titles. Their price 12c, Our Price... ..... **10c**

Henty Books, their No. 6124. 42 titles, publishers price 50c, their price 18c, Our Price **13c**

Jack Harkaway series, their No. 6110. 24 titles, publishers price 75c, their price 29c, Our Price.. **17**

Castleman and Ellis Books. 30 titles, books for boys and girls, their price 39c, Our Price.. . **31c**

Copyright Books, best fiction, beautiful bindings most popular works of authors of the day, their price 43c, Our Price..... **34c**

Copyright Books, the best of the newest fiction, publishers price $1.50, their price $1.05, Our Price..... **78c**

Ciet Top Library book, 150 titles, publishers price $1.00, their's 23c, Ours.. **17c**

E. P. Roe's Works Ajax series, their price 62c Our Price **50c**

E. P. Roes Works Phoenix edition, their price 25c Ours **21c**

Padded Leather Edition of poets, 40 titles, publishers price $1.50, their's 65c Ours.. ..... **50c**

Holiday Gift Cases

Toilet Case, their No. 3425; their price 48c, Ours..... **38c**
Toilet Case, their No. 3427; their price 75c, Ours **36c**
Toilet Case, their No. 3442; their price $1.50, Ours..... **$1.13**
Toilet Case, their No. 3470; their price $2.45, Ours..... **$1.89**
Toilet Case, their No 3485; their price $3.00, Ours..... **$2.89**
Toilet Case, their No. 3488; their price $4.95, Ours **$3.48**
Work Basket, their No. 3552; their price 59c, Ours **39c**
Work Boxes, their No. 3518; their price 60c, Ours..... **45c**
Work Boxes, their No. 3522; their price 80c, Ours **63c**
Collar and Cuff Boxes, their price 45c, Ours **33c**
Manicure Sets, their No. 3448; their price $1.75, Ours **$1.13**
Dressing Case, their No. 3578; their price $1.75, Ours **$1.13**
Dressing Case, their No. 3575; their price $1.25, Ours..... **90c**
Smoking Sets, their No. 3770; their price $1.65, Ours .. **$.113**
Smoking Sets, their No. 3664; their price 75c, Ours ... **48c**
Smoking Sets, their No. 3668; their price 85c, Ours. **63c**

Doll Heads

Brass Doll Heads, No. 5000

A splendid opportunity to help Santa Claus at little cost.

Size 1, height 3, their price 20c, Ours **13c**
Size 3, height 3⅝, their price 30c, Ours **21c**
Size 4, height 4¼, their price 35c, Ours **25c**

Brass Doll Heads

Glass Eyes, Open Lips.

Size 5¾, height 4¼ in., their price, 79c, Ours **36c**
Size 6¼, height 5 in., their price 85c, Ours. **42c**
Size 6¾, height 5½ in , their price 98c **50c**

Brass Doll Heads

Curly Hair, Moving Eyes.

Size 3, height 4¾ in., then price 69c, Ours..... **50c**
Size 4, height 5½ in., their price 85c, Ours. **58c**

Bisque Doll Heads

Curly Hair, Open Lips.

No. 13, height 3¾ in., their price 15c, Ours **10c**
No. 10, height 4½ in., their price 20c, Ours..... **14c**
No 0, height 5½ in., their price 40c, Ours **29c**

Toy Books.

Manufacturers Have Advanced Prices. Read This List.

Linen A, B, C Books, their price 5c, Ours..... **3c**

Linen Story Books, their price 10c, Ours..... **7c**

Story Books No. 6884, size 7x10 in. Woods' Natural History, Aesop's Fables, Alice's Adventure in Wonderland, Anderson Fairy Tales, Old Mother Goose, Grimm's Fairy Tales, Robinson Crusoe, their price 18c, Our Price..... **13c**

Young Peoples Natural History. their price 55c, Our Price..... **42c**

Story Books No. 6620: Birds and Animals, Child's Story of New Testament, Bible History, their price 29c, Our Price..... **20c**

Young People's History of the World, A Journey Around the World, their price 55c, Ours..... **42c**

Gift Books. Missal Series, Floral Series, Lead Kindly Light, Nearer My God to Thee, The Lord is My Shepherd, nine others, their price 12c, Ours... **9c**

"Our Baby" Book, for keeping the baby record, their price 29c, Ours..... **21c**

Laurel Gift Books, No. 3818, the popular classics, their price 23c, Ours..... **17c**

Watch for the Next Advertisement

in this newspaper which will tell you about the bargains we offer in Groceries, Hardware, Harness, Sporting Goods, Drugs, Shoes, Jewelry, Stoves, Cloaks, Millinery. We've touched only a few lines in this ad.

Dry Goods Special.

We Have Selected Only a Few of the Many Specials in This Department.

No. 3408 Wool Blankets, heavy napped, grey blankets; weight 4 pounds, their price $2.69, Ours..... **$2 12**

No. 3500 Wool Blankets, 72x80 inches, grey wool, their price $3.95, Ours **$2 89**

No. 1920 Printed Dress Flannelette, 28 inches wide, their price 8c. Ours **7c**

No. 2572 Heavy Linen Barbers' Towels, 18x24, their price 6c, Our Price ..... **4¾ each**

No. 2632 Heavy Huckaback Towels, 17½x35 inches, their price 7½c, Ours..... **6c each**

No. 2356 70-inch Heavy Bleached Damask, their price 69c, Our Price **48c**

No. 3336 Imported White Marseilles Bed Spreads, 78x86, their price $1.98, Ours..... **$1.63**

Bibles

Other dealers have advanced prices. You've never seen such low prices.

Teachers Bibles, Flexible Leather Covers.

Their No. 13430; their price $1.15, Ours **90c**
Their No. 13434; their price $1.30, Ours **$1.00**
Their No. 13642; their price $1.63, Ours **$1.13**
Their No. 13444; their price $1 25, Ours **83c**
Their No. 13472; their price $1.79, Ours..... **$1.25**
Their No. 13496; their price $1.90, Ours..... **$1.39**
Their No. 13662; their price $2.13, Ours..... **$1.66**

German Family Bibles.

Their No. 13956; their price $3.90, Ours..... **$3.13**

Testaments.

Their No. 13594; their price 55c, Ours..... **35c**
Their No. 13608; their price 65c, Ours..... **45c**

Clothing

Made by Henry Sonneborn & Co., of Baltimore, for the Cash Buyers' Union.

No. 4002, Men's All Wool Black Cheviot Suits, Cash Buyers' Union price $6.89, Our Price..... **$4.13**

No 4697, Men's Fancy Grey Cassimere Suits, Cash Buyers' Union price $8.90, Our Price. **$5.89**

No. 4016, Men's Corduroy Suits, double breasted, Cash Buyers' Union price $9.50, Our Price **$6 48**

No. 1164, Men's Union Suits, Piqua, pure wool, Cash Buyers' Union price $3.50, Our Price **$2 13**

No. 2384, Men's Calf Steel Quilted Gloves, Cash Buyers' Union price 89c, Our Price. **69c**

No. 5156, Men's Plush Caps, Havelock style, Cash Buyers' Union price 75c, Our price **58c**

No. 5178, Men's Fur Caps, drivers' style, Cash Buyers' Union price $1.35, Our Price. **98c**

Furniture

at prices that would make you think that the advance in lumber was all a dream.

Rockers

Their No. 6A 578—Large arm rocker. This rocker made of fine selected kiln dried rock elm, and is finished in golden oak. Has a wide, fancy carved top panel and seven turned spindles in the back. The arms are shaped and supported with turned spindles. Has saddle wood seat. Their price $1.48, Our Price **98c**.

Parlor Stands

Their No. 6A 1030. This table is made of thoroughly seasoned oak, is firmly constructed and will stand a great deal of hard use. The top is 24 in. square with moulded rim edges, has neatly turned legs, golden oak finish. Their price $1.18, Our Price **89c**.

Pedestals

Their No. 6A 1120—36 in high, made of quarter sawed oak. Golden finish, hand polished; has a 12 in. round top. Their price $2.25, Our Price **$1.73**.

6A 1238—Plate Racks, their price 80c, Ours..... **63c**

6A 1466—Kitchen Cabinet, their price $10.45, Ours **$6.63**

6A 1912—Clock Shelf, their price 75c, Ours..... **48c**

Musical Instruments

Nothing More Sensible for a Xmas Present—Prices Very Low.

No. 3200, Violin, Stradivarius model, their price $1.95, Our Price **$1.48**

No. 3251, Violin, Stradivarius model, their price $2.85, Our Price..... **$2.39**

No. 3214, Violin, Villaume Soloist, their price $10.20, Our Price **$7.00**

No. 3221, Violin, Chadwick Strad., their price $13.60, Our Price **$8 50**

No. 3305, Guitar, the Kenwood, their price $3.75, Our Price **$2.89**

No. 3347, Guitar, Paragon, their price $6.95, Our Price **$5.69**

No. 3803, Accordeon, Strong Boy, their price $2.25, Our Price..... **$1.89**

No. 3812, Accordeon, Hohner, their price $3.00, Our Price **$2.39**

No. 3851, Blow Accordians, ten keys, their price 70c, Our Price..... **50c**

No. 3727, Harmonicas. Marine Band, their price 35c, Our Price **27c**

No. 5164, Music Rolls, real calfskin, their price 94c, Our Price **79c**

All Canton and New Philadelphia cars stop at our doors.

We prepay freight on all shipments of $10.00 or over.

We deliver by wagons to all towns within ten miles of Strasburg.

STRASBURG'S GREATER STORE

THE GARVER BROS. CO.

We Feed You. We Clothe You. We Furnish Your Homes.

Strasburg, Ohio

Our Store

Is open on Monday and Saturday until 8:30; on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday until 6:30 P. M.

Sixty teams can be put in our sheds.

Free lunch at noon for all our customers.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HE READS HOMER BETWEEN SALES

A Massillon Merchant Who Understands Arabic.

SAIED SHABAN AN AMERICAN.

Until 1904 He was a Citizen of Syria—The Rev. T. C. Peterson Discovers a Common Bond of Interest in an Ex-College Student.

When the Rev. T. C. Peterson, pastor of the Baptist church, dropt into the little fruit shop of Mr. Saied Shaban, in West Main street, yesterday, he found the proprietor refreshing himself between sales of sleek bananas and highly polisht apples by the perusal of Homer's Odyssey in Arabic. Two students, therefore, speedily met on common ground and in the course of the subsequent conversation Mr. Peterson discovered the interesting fact that Mr. Shaban was attending the Congregational college at Beirut, Syria, when he, Mr. Peterson, was studying at Beloit, Wis., and with other students was sending money to Beirut for the benefit of ambitious young Syrians.

Mr. Shaban is now an American citizen, having been naturalized in 1904. He is also a Massillon citizen, not only by virtue of being in business here and having his name in the city directory, but because he likes the place and people and has determined to cast his lot with them indefinitely. He left Syria eight years ago, when only 17 years of age, settled in Canton for a while and last June came to Massillon. He has a father in Syria.

Mr. Shaban says that there are large numbers of educated Syrians in this country. He himself speaks good English, reads the American newspapers industriously and in the pauses of his business life continues the studies begun in the college at Beirut.

OUR TAXES.

Massillon's Acreage is 882—Land Value $421,740.

From the Canton Repository: The correct and complete abstract of property listed in Stark county for 1906 taxation has been compiled at the auditor's office, bearing the signature of Auditor Oberlin. A copy is certified to the state department.

The total amount for the present year is $50,712,540. In 1905 it amounted to $49,029,00. The total amount of acreage in the county is 353,604; value of lands, $15,330,770; value of real estate in cities and villages, $7,564,550; value of personal property, $71,817,225.

One thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight acres of land comprize the territory in the city of Canton. Th value of lands, $1,455,820; value of real estate, $10,088,510; value of personal property, $4,277,280, making a total of $15,821,610.

Alliance has 832 acres, valued at $380,280; value of real estate is $2,566,450; value of personal property, $1,409,230, making a total of $4,355,960.

Massillon's taxable total exceeds that of Alliance by about $1,000,000. The acreage in the west end community is 882; land value amounts to $421,740; value of real estate; $3,105,490; value of personal property, $1,782,560.

The total tax levy for the county, including all delinquencies, but leaving out the per capita dog tax is $1,286,570.43. The delinquencies on real estate and forfeitures last year was $18,577.56.

The levy for state funds amounts to $68,208.37. This amount is divided as follows: State debt and sinking fund, $5,071.28; university and normal schools, $12,424.55; common school fund, $50,712.54.

The total county and local tax, except the per capita dog tax, is $1,182,090.77. It is divided into the different funds as follows:

County fund, $86,211.26; poor, $25,356.30; bridge, $68,715 ,47; building, $35,498.79; indigent soldiers', $25,356.33; road, $53,139.34; all debts county is responsible for, $50,712.54; township tax $24,251.02; township special district sub-division, school, school house and all taxes for school purposes, $409,092.66; special taxes, $18,732.81; city and village taxes, $37,488.79; workhouse and agriculture, $10,142.46.

Caught.

"Well, well! I'm surprised to hear of Miss Parsay being engaged to Mr. Gayman. He's so awfully fast, you know."

"Oh, I don't know! Apparently he wasn't fast enough to get away from her."—Philadelphia Press.

PEOPLE OF THE DAY

A Power In Railroad Transportation.

The ousting of Stuyvesant Fish from the presidency of the Illinois Central railroad and election of James T. Harahan in his place mark a victory for E. H. Harriman in the controversy for the control of the road which has been under way for months. The success of Mr. Harriman adds the great Illinois Central railroad to the immense system

E. H. HARRIMAN.

over which he now holds sway, including the Union Pacific, the Southern Pacific and the Baltimore and Ohio, with their related and auxiliary branches.

The success of the Harriman interests in the Illinois Central affairs recalls the predictions made at the time of Mr. Fish's refusal to join in the whitewashing of the Mutual Life administration that Mr. Harriman would find means to punish Mr. Fish through his railroad connections.

A. M. Shook of the executive committee of the International Policy Holders' committee gave out a statement at Nashville, Tenn., recently in which he said that he knew from information personally obtained from Mr. Fish that his defeat in the Illinois Central was due to the stand he had taken in Mutual Life affairs. Mr. Shook advocates the candidacy of Mr. Fish for the presidency of the Mutual.

An Ade Witticism.

George Ade, automobiling in Indiana, dined at a country hotel among a roomful of ministers. The ministers, who were holding a convention in the town, were much amused when Mr. Ade's identity was disclosed to them. One of them said during dinner:

"How does a humorist of your stamp feel, sir, in such reverend company as this?"

"I feel," said Mr. Ade promptly, "like a lion in a den of Daniels."—Washington Star.

He Hoped So.

A New York Central train was rapidly approaching New York, with Mark Twain as one of the passengers, when a lady sitting in a seat across the aisle leaned forward and asked.

"Excuse me, sir, but will you kindly tell me if this train stops at the Grand Central depot?"

"Madam," replied the humorist, "I hope so. I hope to heaven it does, for if it doesn't there will be a devil of a wreck."

The Plea of Harry Thaw.

The near approach of the trial of Harry Thaw of Pittsburg, who shot Stanford White, the noted architect, in a New York theater roof garden last summer, has reawakened public interest in that most sensational affair.

According to the latest statements of his attorney, Harry Thaw will stand on the plea of justification when arraigned in the New York courts for the killing of Stanford White. His attor-

HARRY K. THAW.

neys will make no attempt whatever to prove him to have been insane when he killed White.

It is rumored in Pittsburg that Roger O'Mara has discovered facts of great interest regarding the late Stanford White and his attentions to Mrs. Harry Thaw. It is even claimed that when his evidence is produced it will create a change in sentiment in favor of Thaw. O'Mara has been closely associated with the Thaw family and the attorneys for the defense. He has had charge of the detective force employed in obtaining evidence in the case, both in Pittsburg and New York.

Harry K. Thaw is a son of the late William Thaw of Pittsburg, who left an estate now valued at $40,000,000. His wife, on whose account he shot White, was Miss Evelyn Florence Nesbit, an artists' model and actress and noted for her great beauty.

ROOSEVELT IN PANAMA

The President as a Traveler Saw Him.

GREETED ROYALLY EVERYWHERE

Never Was Such Joy Seen on the Isthmus—Natives and Others Went Wild With Excitement—Introduced Himself on Landing as "Mr. Roosevelt of Washington," Says a Panama Railroad Employee.

When the steamer Allianca of the Panama Railroad line arrived at New York recently there was a rush aboard to get first hand news of the president's visit to Panama and photographs thereof.

The Allianca sailed two hours before the president left Colon, which is the other half of Cristobal. When the liner was about twelve hours out the following wireless message was received from the chief executive, who was then on his way to Ponce:

To the Captain, Passengers and Crew of the Panama Railroad Steamship Allianca, at Sea:
My congratulations on the good work you are doing.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Among the passengers arriving on the steamer was S. Leveson-Gower Sutherland, timekeeper of the Panama Railroad company. He is on a vacation. He told a New York Times reporter a few of the things which are not usually reported over the cable about the president's visit to Panama.

"The president's visit," said Mr. Sutherland, "has aroused the enthusiasm of the men employed in the Panama canal. The chief executive found fault severely, but for the most part he seemed proud of the work which had been accomplished in the colony of which we concede him to be the genesis.

"There were, however, many bad breaks in the matter of conventionality. These could not but be expected in a colony where men are working and not holding drawing rooms, and the president came ashore from the Louisiana obviously with that in mind.

"For example, Mr. Roosevelt arrived about eighteen hours ahead of time. He was too considerate to come ashore, especially as it was raining as only Colon can rain. He sent for the reporters, however, and they came on board eagerly enough. They were representatives of the Colon Starlet (the Colon edition of the Panama Star and Herald), the Colon Independent and the Colon Telegram. The president had a long chat with them about local conditions.

"Next morning he got into the tender and came ashore. It was still raining. As a matter of fact, it rained most of the time while he was on the isthmus. The local weather prophets said it was the heaviest rainfall in twenty years. But that didn't bother the president. He wore a mackintosh and, like Professor Blackie, said he 'walked the world a rain tight fellow.'

"When the president landed at Cristobal there was nobody to speak of to meet him. It didn't feaze the president any. He walked up to the nearest man, introduced himself as 'Mr. Roosevelt of Washington' and, while the rain pelted down, kept on asking questions about local conditions.

"By and by W. G. Tubby, chief of division and supplies at Cristobal, came along with his staff and the reception was complete. President Roosevelt had arrived and was about to see things. Later the other high officials of the canal commission came along.

"Only half an hour was wasted. The order had been given the moment the Louisiana arrived for the special train to be in readiness at Cristobal. At 8 a. m. the train started with President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Chairman of the Canal Commission T. P. Shonts, Chief Engineer Stevens, Colonel Gorgas of yellow fever fame, Captain George R. Shanton of the canal zone police and others aboard.

"A straight run was made to La Boca, where they arrived at 10:35 a. m. The intention of the Panama railroad had been to have the whole system double tracked by the time the president arrived. Unfortunately this wanted a few miles of completion, with the result that during the three days in which the president was on the isthmus passenger traffic was tied up along the line while his train passed to and from the various points of canal interest. The engineer of the train bearing the president during his entire stay was J. W. Dean, and proud he was of his job. Not a hitch occurred to mar his glory.

"After the tour of Panama bay, which has already been described in the cable dispatches, the president returned to the Tivoli hotel. The same day he rendered a historic service to a bridge which had already some history attached to it. The Caledonia bridge, at the foot of Ancon hill, was the point at which a president of the United States first crossed into foreign soil. The bridge has already been the scene of many bloody battles in the country's revolutionary troubles.

"The city of Panama was a sight created for a king. Its old Spanish churches, hostelries and dwellings were festooned with flags, flowers and humanity. People were black on the roofs to see the president pass. The Panamans, I might say, worshiped him and hated him in the same breath. The West Indians would have been willing to kiss his big toe, while the Americans from the zone were loyal to their chief.

"Probably the Cathedral plaza never saw such a sight before. The pageant loving Spaniards and half Spaniards

BRAIN PUZZLERS

Questions Submitted at the Examination of Teachers

MADE UP BY STATE COMMISSIONER

To Test the Qualifications of Those Who Wield the Ferule In the Public Schools For the Education of the Growing Generation.

Following is the list of questions as prepared under direction of the state commissioner of public schools, and submitted at the county examination of teachers Dec. 1 for elementary school certificates:

UNITED STATES HISTORY INCLUDING CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

1. What was the English plan of colonial government as exemplified in America?

2. Locate at least three permanent settlements founded in Ohio prior to 1800.

3. Name the treaty which closed the Revolution and state some of its provisions.

4. Explain in full the qualifications and methods of electing United States senators.

5. Make a table of the presidents of the United States from 1836 to 1860, indicating the political party to which each belonged.

6. What was the Compromise of 1850? Name some northern statesmen who were opposed to it.

7. How many amendments have been made to the United States constitution since the Civil War? Give briefly the purpose of each.

8. What was the last important Indian outbreak with which the United States has had to deal? What famous general was killed in this outbreak?

9. Discuss the presidential election of 1876 under the following heads:
(a) Why Grant failed to receive the Republican nomination;
(b) Chief issue of the campaign;
(c) Contest of the election returns.

10. Mention one office which Theodore Roosevelt has held in city, state and national politics.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Define commercial geography. How much of the time alloted to geographical instruction, would you devote to it?

2. How would you teach a class of beginners the relations which the earth bears to the other planets?

3. Locate three arid regions of the western United States, and tell what means have been employed to render them fertile.

4. How do German manufactures compare with those of the United States? Of what articles do German manufactures largely consist?

5. What city do you consider to be the chief railroad center of Ohio? Why?

6. Mention ten seaports of South America and opposite each, write the name of the country in which it is situated.

7. Where are the zones of the trade winds? What climatic conditions usually prevail in these zones?

8. Name three French dependencies and one French penal colony.

9. Discuss the nature and extent of the mineral resources of Belgium; of England.

10. Explain the cause and manner of United States intervention in Cuba in the fall of 1906.

LITERATURE.

1. Give the approximate dates and state the character of American literature of the Revolutionary period.

2. State the period and nature of the following publications and name one famous editor of each: Spectator, Liberator, Atlantic Monthly.

3. Discuss either Evangeline or Hiawatha as to (1) time in the author's life when written; (2) subject matter; (3) meter; (4) reasons for popularity.

4. Do you consider King Lear or Macbeth the greater tragedy? Why?

5. Mention two English books which have been written about American manners and customs; one American book written about English manners and customs.

6. Discuss Bryant's life and character, and show how his temperament influenced his poetry.

7. Who wrote My Study Windows; The Chambered Nautilus; Daniel Deronda; The Vision of Sir Launfal; The Faery Queene; Rob Roy?

8. Give two reasons why every American should be familiar with the life and works of William Dean Howells. What one of his works is autobiographical?

PHYSIOLOGY.

1. Describe a cross section of the femur.

2. Give an account of the arterior circulation.

3. Name three organs that serve as scavengers and tell how they carry off the waste material from the body.

4. What should be the function of all food? Classify foods according to the nourishing properties they furnish to the body.

5. Contrast the action of alcohol and water in the body.

6. Explain how the brain and spinal cord are protected.

7. In the eye, state the function of each of the following: choroid coat; crystalline lens; iris.

8. Why is warm food easier to digest than cold food?

9. What is the normal temperature of the body? What sort of clothing affords the body the best protection in winter?

10. What effect has alcohol upon the brain?

READING.

Examiners will conduct an oral examination in reading.

GRAMMAR.

1 Build thee more stately mansions,
2 O my soul,
3 As the swift seasons roll!
4 Leave thy low-vaulted past!
5 Let each new temple, nobler than
6 the last,
7 Shut thee from heaven with a
8 dome most vast,
9 Till thou at length are free,
10 Leaving thine outgrown shell by
11 life's unresting sea!
—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The first six questions refer to the selection given above.

1. Name all the parts of speech in the English language, and, in the above selection, locate one example of each.

2. Compare all of the descriptive adjectives.

3. Locate as to mood, tense and form, all of the verbs.

4. Find one example each of the following classes of elements: independent, adverbial phrase, adverbial clause.

5-6. Parse: thee (1); soul (2); as (3); last (6); till (9); leaving (10).

7-8. Define a conjunctive adverb; write two sentences containing conjunctive adverbs; make a list of ten conjunctive adverbs.

9. Write all the participles of bid (to command), lie (to recline), and blow.

10. State two arguments for, and two against, the use of diagrams in the analysis of sentences.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

The first five questions are based upon Rational Living by Henry C. King.

1. Show that asceticism is based upon unsound principles of life.

2. What does King say of the place and value of "drudgery" in human life and work?

3. Describe Mosso's experiments and tell what they prove.

4. Explain the interrelation of attention, self-control, and nervous energy.

5. State five physical conditions upon which the possession of surplus nervous energy depends.

6. State what methods you would adopt to secure regular and punctual attendance, in a school deficient in these respects.

7. What is the object of discipline?

8. How would you try to lay a foundation for the love of literature, in the minds of pupils in the second and third grades?

9. What should be the teacher's attitude and duties toward the community in which he is employed?

10. State briefly what each of the following has done for the cause of education in America: Mary Lyon, Horace Mann.

ARITHMETIC.

1. Divide 9.9976 by .042 and prove your work by multiplication.

2. Find the least common multiple of 8.5, 19½, and ¾.

3. Define simple, compound and partitive proportion. Illustrate each.

4. Extract the cube root of .0000091.

5. Complete the following rule and write and solve a problem that illustrates it: The areas of similar surfaces are to each other as.....

6. I offered cattle for sale at 25% above cost, but was obliged to drop to 14%, thereby gaining $170. What did the cattle cost? What did I offer them for? What did I sell them for?

7. Find the interest and amount of $8000 for 2 years at 4½%, interest payable annually.

8. Distinguish between a compound and a denominate number; between interest and discount.

9. A cylindrical vessel is 6 feet in diameter; how deep must it be to contain 100 bbl. of water?

10. Find the prime factors of 1226, 1938 and 2346. Indicate which of these must be combined to produce the greatest common divisor of the numbers; the least common multiple of the numbers.

WRITING.

For this branch examiners will grade the manuscript in orthography.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

1. What is phonetic spelling? Name two arguments in favor of it and two arguments against it.

2. Define and illustrate: derivative word; trisyllable; affix.

3. Name two expressions for which each of the following abbreviations stands: St., D. C., Sec., A. M., M.

4. Indicate the correct pronunciation (accent, diacritics and syllabification) of the following words: seive, wainscot, Arab, naught, tirade.

5. Explain the difference in meaning between the prepositions in the following pairs: among—between; beneath—below; across—through.

These words are to be pronounced by the examiner:

Inventor, equipage, deify, spacious, mottoes, souvenir, deluded, obeisance, socialism, donkeys, lovable, doggerel, numerator, cantos, employee, doleful, transmitted, tongue-tied, enamel, harass, bisector, official, shoulder blade, Manhattan, rancor.

PLAN TO PREVENT RAILROAD REBATING

Judge Gaynor Wants U. S. to Appoint Freight Agents.

MAY HAVE TO DO SO, HE SAYS

Such Officials Not to Fix Rates, Suggests New York Justice, but to See That All Pay Prescribed Rate, No More and No Less—Declares Favoritism In Freight Rates Greatest Crime of Our Day and Generation.

Justice William J. Gaynor of the New York supreme court in a speech at the Economic club dinner in Boston the other night made a novel suggestion for the prevention of railroad rebating, says the New York American.

Judge Gaynor's remarks were received with grave attention.

"It is my belief," he said, "that the government should appoint the general freight agent of every railroad, and it may have to do so, for he, through his subordinates, could stop the abuse at once.

"Some one will say, 'Yes, but he could be bribed.' Yes, of course, for that is always possible. But let us remember that it is not the rule, but the exception, for high officials appointed by the president of the United States or government to accept bribes.

"As Hamilton said, contrive as you may, in the last analysis you have to repose power in some one, and I would rather see the power in this instance in the hands of a responsible and answerable government official than in the hands of individuals seeking their own aggrandizement.

"I am not suggesting that the government through such freight agents fix the rates. I would leave that as it is. The duty of such officials would not be to fix rates, but to see that every one paid the prescribed rate, no more and no less."

At the outset of his remarks Justice Gaynor pointed to "the degradation of the national house of representatives from a deliberative body to a mere puppet of its speaker and his committee on rules."

"Think of the great railroad legislation of last session being passed upon a discussion limited to a few hours in the house of representatives," he said. "A discussion of six months would not have been too long to work out to the last analysis so great a subject, and the last analysis is what legislation should always be."

Judge Gaynor then said in part:

"Let no one be under the delusion that there is any prejudice or hostility to honestly acquired wealth, however great, in this country.

"It used to be a saying that you could hire half the people to shoot down the other half; but, while that is no longer true, owing to the education of the many and the consequent shifting of the center of thought from the few to the many, we must still consider the immense power of combined wealth, especially for evil.

"Gladstone thrilled the people of Great Britain in his last successful campaign by saying, 'Let us put our trust not in titles nor in squires nor in peers nor in acres, but in the honesty and intelligence of the nation.' The same sentiment should throb as a live coal in the minds of our public men.

"There is no danger of the confiscation of private property in this country any more than in England. But the acquisition of private property by the dishonest use of public franchises and the aid of cunning statutes is a very different thing. It is more than a menace to our republican institutions; it is fraught with their destruction if suffered to continue. The moral odium of it would in the end debase us all, and no base people can in the nature of things remain a free, self governing people.

"It has been difficult to get some people to understand that our railroads are not private roads, but our public highways, just as much so as our roads which run alongside of them.

"Mr. Bryan recently suggested that the government should take over the railroads and run them. He based this on the assertion that a railroad is a monopoly and that there should be no private monopolies. His conclusion is sound, but I do not see that his premise is, although there is nothing novel or startling in his suggestion of government ownership and operation when three-fifths of the railroads of the world are owned and operated by government.

"Any favoritism in railroad rates is absolutely unlawful and always was.

"The only new laws we needed on that head was to enable us to put in prison railroad officials who should be found guilty of such favoritism.

"Inasmuch as we now have such laws the prosecution of the corporation itself, a mere name which has no physical body to be put in prison instead of the guilty officials, is not having a good effect on the public mind, to say the least.

"It is the guilty railroad official, however high and even though he may have arisen to a high place in the councils or government of the nation or if he be only the local station agent in a village or the loneliest place, who should be prosecuted.

"This favoritism in freight rates is the greatest crime of our day and generation.

"To allow one man or set of men to have their freight carried over the public highways at a rate so much lower than that which their rivals in business are charged as to enable them to undersell such rivals and even drive them out of business is so heartless and so damnable that we shall be looked back upon by our descendants and by the future historian as a generation lost to moral sense for having suffered such a condition to exist so long.

"Just think of the public highways of a nation, open by law for all on equal terms, being used by the persons in control of them for such a purpose! It is shocking!

"It has done more wrong and worked more evil than all of the ordinary crimes for which we imprison men every day. It has caused a deep seated conviction in the community that we do not convict our big criminals here as they do in England.

"A trust is a partnership or combination of competing corporations. By such partnership or combination competition is destroyed. This is the meaning of the word in the public mind as applied to aggregations of commercial capital. Such combinations were at first made by means of trustees, and that is how they came to be called trusts."

Judge Gaynor told how after the Standard Oil and sugar trusts had been dissolved by suits in New York and Ohio "some master mind, lawyer or layman conceived the notion of a corporation being formed with power to acquire and hold the share certificates of other corporations, of any number of other corporations without limit," and concluded:

"If there be blame, we are ourselves to blame, for we elected representatives to our legislatures to pass these statutes. And the incredible thing is that all the while both the voters and their legislative representatives were crying out loudly against the trusts. Was such a spectacle ever before seen in the world?

"Buckle points out that the commercial reforms of the first half of the nineteenth century in Europe consisted in repealing the laws which had been passed to regulate and aid commerce and which were all sources of mischief instead of good. Is this history to repeat itself with us in the twentieth century?"

LIONS TOO MUCH FOR CUPID

This Daniel Lost a Bride by Not Entering Their Den.

Daniel Lund of Oakland, Cal., recently failed to muster courage to go into a den of lions to wed Miss Dolly Castle and is still single, says an Omaha (Neb.) dispatch.

Lund won the girl in Oakland last summer. She is a lion tamer. When he wrote and begged her to set the day she said to come to Omaha and she would be ready. He came, procured a marriage license and engaged a minister.

Just before the hour set for the marriage Miss Castle said to her lover: "I will marry you if you will go in this den with the lions and have the ceremony performed. Otherwise our engagement is broken."

Lund says he honestly tried to muster courage, but he failed.

"A man who hasn't the courage to do once what I do every day is not a man I care to marry," said Miss Castle.

TRAPPER'S BIG CONTRACT.

Wyoming Man Will Get $5,575 if He Kills 1,500 Coyotes.

H. F. Kalkbrenner, an expert trapper of Lander, Wyo., has contracted to kill 1,500 coyotes for the Sweetwater Range company during the coming six months, says a Lander dispatch.

For the first 800 he will receive $1.50 each from the company, a dollar each from the state and probably 75 cents each for the hides. For the last 700 he will receive $2.50 each from the company, a dollar each from the state and probably 75 cents each for the hides. If he makes good he will clear $5,575 in the six months.

The district in which Kalkbrenner has agreed to kill the coyotes is 40 by 115 miles in dimension and is in the shape of a figure 8, with the center at Point of Rock, a station on the Union Pacific. Last October Kalkbrenner trapped 261 coyotes.

Japanese School "Children."

There is no discrimination. The segregation of Japanese students in one school is a police regulation due to the fact that they are not children in the true sense. As a rule, they range in years from fifteen to twenty-five. It is not fit, says the San Francisco Call, that they should be permitted to associate with children of average school age, and it will not be permitted.

Electric Bulbs New Fish Bait.

Fishermen at Coney Island are using electric lights at the water's edge to attract the fish, says the New York Journal. Many of them carried their own electric plugs, globes and wires and fitted the plug to the sockets of lamps on the Dreamland pier.

The Christmas Bugles.

"Don't you hear the Christmas bugles
Blowin' far away?
Cover up that curly head
And dream of Christmas day!"
But he wants to know this minute
What the Christmas bugles say—

"Coming on,
Coming on;
Sleep till dawn,
Sleep till dawn!"
And then the little curly head to Christmas land is gone.

"Don't you hear the Christmas bugles
When the blaze burns blue
And the wind sings in the chimney
And the fire sings too?
They are blowing all their sweetest,
Sweetest notes for you.

"Coming on,
Coming on;
Sleep till dawn,
Sleep till dawn!"
And then the little curly head to Christmas land is gone.
—Atlanta Constitution.

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